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VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 207. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SWELL SOUTH TOWN VALUES.

Assessors Raise Personalty from $13,927,874 Last Year to an Estimated $40,000,000.

SAMPLES OF INCREASE.

Corporations, Business Houses, and Wealthy Individuals Feel New Revenue Law.

REVISE BANK STATEMENTS.

The Board of Assessors last night gave out the assessments which have been placed on personal property held by individuals, firms, and corporations in the South Town. An increase of millions of dollars over the figures of former years has been made. Business houses of every nature and wealthy citizens, whose residences face the avenues and boulevards, have been struck by the landslide which the new revenue law has brought about. The total assessed valuation is estimated at $40,000,000, one-fifth of the full valuation booked. The total assessed valuation for the South Town last year was $13,927,874.

Marshall Field probably will pay the heaviest assessments incurred by an individual. The firm of Marhall Field & Co. is taxed on a full valuation of $5,111,748. The assessed valuation is $1,022,350. Last year the assessed valuation was $650,000. From his residence, 1905 Prairie avenue, Mr. Field scheduled personal property to the value of $1,250,000, leaving an assessed valuation of $250,000. Last year the latter valuation was $21,000.

The Armours are hard hit by the penalty assessment fixed by the assessors, as they failed to schedule. Armour & Co., from their offices, 205 La Salle street, are listed at $1,000,000 with an assessed valuation of $200,000, as against $60,000 in 1898. P. D. Armour's personal property is fixed at $300,000, an assessed valuation of $60,000 resulting. Last year he paid on a valuation of $4,000. In 1898 J. Ogden Armour paid on an assessed valuation of $1,500. This year an assessed valuation of $15,000 follows the listing of his personalty at $75,000. P. D. Armour Jr. fares similarly, with the same last year's record behind him.

Street Cars and Telephones.

The Chicago City railway is listed at $4,000,000, an assessed valuation of $800,000, as against $260,000 last year. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. are booked for $2,523,845. The assessed value here is $304,770. Last year's tax books showed $210,000. The Chicago Edison company is listed at $1,250,000, giving an assessed valuation of $250,000, as against $50,000 twelve months ago. In the South Town alone the Chicago Telephone company is hit with a full valuation of $750,000, to be taxed on one-fifth of this sum. Last year the figures were $27,500.

N. K. Fairbank plays a star rôle in this year's returns. At his office he is scheduled with personal property valued at $50,000. The assessed valuation of $10,000 is double the amount shown on last year's books. This story is repeated in the returns from Mr. Fairbank's residence, 1801 Michigan avenue. The N. K. Fairbank company will pay on an assessed valuation of $110,620. In 1898 the limit was $45,000.

The J. V. Farwell company has a big increase. The full valuation is $2,566,237, with an assessed value of $513,250, as against $243,000 last year. The Fair store pays on $135,900, the full valuation being $679,500. The assessed valuation in 1898 was $45,000. The Boston Store comes up with $505,000, having to pay on $101,000, as against $35,000 one year ago. Burley & Co. are in with $164,235, the assessed valuation being one-fifth of this sum, while $12,500 was the latter total last year. Fuller & Fuller are slated at $220,000, the assessed valuation being $44,000, while $20,000 was last year's figure.

Franklin MacVeagh & Co. this year have a full personalty valuation of $603,735, having to pay taxes on $120,750, as against $45,000 last year. Mandel Bros.' 1898 assessed valuation of $61,000 is raised to $183,000; Schlesinger & Mayer's from $50,000 to $108,072; and Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s from $40,000 to $148,364. The People's Gaslight and Coke company, which paid in 1898 on $285,000, will pay this year on $860,000, representing a full valuation of $4,300,000. Pullman's Palace Car company is raised from $30,000 in 1898 to $90,000 in 1899. The Postal Telegraph company will pay on $40,000, as against $10,000 a year ago. The Illinois Steel company's assessed valuation in 1898 was $10,000; this year it is $60,000.

Lists of Individuals.

Individual citizens will have cause to remember the present year. Samuel W. Allerton is down for $545,050, with an assessed valuation of $109,010, faced by $6,500 as last year's figures. From an assessed basis of $7,500 in 1898 Silas B. Cobb has been advanced to $40,000, or a full valuation of $200,000. Arthur J. Caton is listed for $37,500, one-fifth of this amount standing against $2,500 in 1898. W. T. Baker, former President of the Board of Trade, must pay on $21,215. Last year his assessed value was $1,250. Alderman C. F. Gunther is in with an advance from $400 a year ago to $4,138, an assessed valuation representing $20,690 worth of personalty. John W. Gates, the steel trust man, has been made to tell a different story. He paid on $2,500 in 1898. This year his personal property is listed at $150,000, and he must pay on $30,000.

Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, paid on $250 a year ago. This year he must pay on $52,480, his personalty being valued in full at $262,445. Frank O. Lowden's assessed valuation rose from $100 in 1898 to $91,346 in 1899, representing $456,733 worth of personalty. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, must pay on $20,000, as against $1,000 last year. Levy Meyer, whose assessed valuation in 1898 was $500, faces $15,000 this year. Nelson Morris' schedule of personal property at his residence was raised to $20,000 from $1,000 in 1898. Norman B. Ream, who paid on $7,000 a year ago, will pay on $100,000 this year. S. A. Kent's assessed valuation for 1899 is $50,000, as against $1,000 in 1898.

So the changes run, with few reductions, through the 10,645 names of individuals and business houses that must pay personal property taxes in the South Town this year.

May Turn Over Books Today.

The first of the South Town books may go to the Board of Review today. The latter has revised the assessments placed on

(Continued on seventh page.)

PREPARE TO WELCOME TROOPS.

Gov. Poynter of Nebraska and Other Officials on Hand to Greet the First Regiment.

San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—[Special.]—Governor Poynter of Nebraska and his staff reached San Francisco tonight. Under the direction of the Chief Executive of the State active arrangements will be begun tomorrow toward preparing a welcome for the gallant First Nebraska Regiment, which has upheld the State's name so heroically in the Philippines.

The reception to be given the returning soldiers will be a state function. Before that moment of formal official greeting, however, much remains to be done. The Nebraskans now on the spot would be well pleased if the transport Hancock were not sighted before Saturday morning. The vessel is due on Friday, but delay is not an improbability, as it is known the vessel left Yokohama on July 18 with damaged machinery.

It is recognized that the chief need of the members of the regiment on landing will be warm clothing. At this season of the year the San Francisco climate is close akin to that of a Chicago November or a New York April. The sun shines part of the day, but from 6 o'clock at night until 9 in the morning a chilly fog shuts in the city and the Presidio, where the Nebraskans will be camped. The experience of preceding home-coming troops has proved the peril lurking in the change from a tropical land to such a clime. Hence it is that Congressman W. L. Stark and Adjutant General P. H. Barry of the Nebraska National Guard, the forerunners of the Gubernatorial party, have been busy today getting quotations on warm underclothing, heavy flannel shirts, and overcoats. They made a report to Governor Poynter tonight and the purchases will be made tomorrow.

The Governor faced a heavy disappointment on his arrival, learning that the hope of mustering out the regiment on home soil had been shattered by government command. The regiment will be mustered out at the Presidio, a task requiring about three weeks.

It will be returned, however, as an organization to Lincoln, Neb., where a second reception awaits it. Fearing the present contingency, the State already has decreed the expenditure necessary for transportation.

Like the Oregonians, the Nebraskans will parade through the streets of San Francisco. This city intends to give them a greeting no less hearty than it bestowed upon the troops of its nearer neighbor.

CAUGHT TAKING AWAY A CHILD.

Elizabeth Collins Chased by Citizens in Cottage Grove Avenue and Arrested on Charge of Kidnaping.

With a crowd of indignant citizens at her heels, Elizabeth Frances Collins, colored, raced along Cottage Grove avenue last night after she had enticed Hilda Grace Fowler the 6-year-old daughter of Charles Fowler, from the residence of her parents, 3133 Cottage Grove avenue. She was captured by Policeman James Madden after a struggle. She is now a prisoner at the Stanton Avenue Station, held on a charge of kidnaping.

Her attempt with Hilda Grace Fowler was the fourth she is alleged to have made in an hour. The others were the following boys: Louis Hoggett, 12 years old, and Albert Hoggett, 9 years old, 3129 Cottage Grove avenue; Harold Doddy, 8 years old, 2920 Cottage Grove avenue. With offers of candies and money, it is charged, she tried to entice the boys from their homes about 9 o'clock, but they refused to accompany her. Where she had failed with them, she succeeded with the little Fowler girl. The child left her playmates and readily went with the colored woman.

The woman was detected and the chase followed.

At the station the woman declared she had no intention of kidnaping the girl. She also denied having attempted to entice the boys away with her, but the children identified her positively, as did several men who saw her talking to them.

The boys told Lieutenant Healy that the woman had offered to take them to theaters and buy them sweets if they would go with her.

The prisoner said her full name was Elizabeth Frances Collins. Her home, she said, is at 3246 State street, where she is employed as a domestic. She was until two months ago, she declares, employed in the family of Richard C. Gunning, former South Town Assessor, who lives at 2728 Wabash avenue.

YARMOUTH IS IN NEWPORT.

British Nobleman the Guest of Mrs. George S. Scott at the Fashionable Seaside Resort.

Newport, R.I., July 25.—[Special.]—The advance guard of nobility announced to spend a part of the season in Newport has arrived in the person of the Earl of Yarmouth. The Earl is the guest of Mrs. George S. Scott, and is also a personal friend of Mrs. Potter Palmer. Under the guidance of Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Palmer the Earl will not find the time of his stay in Newport heavy on his hands.

The Earl is careful not to spring his full title when he registers at any of the clubs. It is as follows: Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth and Viscount Beauchamp of Hache of Great Britain, Baron Conway of Bagley in England and Baron Conway of Killultagh, County Antrim, Ireland.

The Earl, unlike many foreigners with titles who visit Newport, is not fortune hunting. He possesses a large fortune in his own right.

Potter Palmer Jr. and Honore Palmer are introducing the Earl in all fashionable clubs.

NOT IN FAVOR OF FREE CUBA.

Newspaper at Puerto Principe Declares for Annexation to United States.

Havana, July 25.—El Diario de la Marina today prints long extracts from El Sufragio Universal, the annexationist paper, the first number of which appeared at Puerto Principe yesterday.

These extracts say there are good Cubans well able to manage the public affairs of the island, but that the Generals will not permit them to do so, believing that they (the Generals) alone have the divine right to govern and even would fight among themselves to determine who should be first. There are enough pickings for all. Consequently, speaking for the Cubans, El Sufragio Universal declares for annexation.

REBUKES THE REV. MR. SCHELL.

Epworth Board of Control Then Decides to Drop the Chicago Song Book Scandal.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—[Special.]—The Epworth Board of Control adjourned today after passing a resolution censuring the Rev. Edwin A. Schell, General Secretary, for his part in the Epworth song-book scandal at Chicago. Dr. Schell expressed regret, promised to do better in the future, and the matter was dropped.

CRISIS IN KRUGER'S PLANS

WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION, BUT DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

Transvaal President in Open Conflict with the Raad Over the Dynamite Monopoly Which He Is Fostering—Claim That Oom Paul Must Yield or Step Down—Suggestion of a Scheme for British Annexation—England's Demand for Reforms.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, July 26.—The Cape Town correspondents give the true history this morning of President Kruger's resignation, which he subsequently withdrew. Tuesday's cables, which were for some reason delayed, say that the President insists on a free hand in the settlement of the dynamite monopoly question, whereas a majority in the Raad favor canceling the monopoly. The result is a deadlock.

Must Resign or Surrender.

Kruger must either resign or surrender, but yesterday's cables say the President withdrew his letter of resignation when the opposition urged personal loyalty. Still President Kruger adheres to his dynamite policy, while the progressives urge cancellation. The question is therefore postponed for discussion in the open Raad. The crisis for the moment is averted.

Call It a Political Dodge.

Conservative papers here regard Kruger's threatened resignation simply as a political dodge employed twenty times before.

According to the Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, Kruger's resignation is regarded by the extreme Dutch party as a deep British game for pensioning Kruger while the Transvaal is annexed. That supposition is absurd.

Interest in the Monopoly.

The fact is the dynamite discussion hits President Kruger hard, for his personal interest in the monopoly is considerable besides the interest of the Hollander ring behind him. It is natural, therefore, that he should make an obstinate fight against the idea of canceling the monopoly. The Daily Mail's editorial is as follows: "The progressive party in the Raad, if it maintain its attitude, may yet compel Kruger to introduce the reasonable measures of reform demanded by Milner. It has been shown by this action on the dynamite question that the Raad declines to support injustice to the uitlanders merely to enrich Kruger's friends.

Boers Realize the Injury.

"The Boers are beginning to recognize that the stubborn resistance which Kruger employs against the removal of uitlander grievances is working great injury to the Transvaal. This growing feeling in Pretoria is the most satisfactory feature at the present time, but Kruger will not yield unless forced to.

"The promulgation of the franchise act today is proof of this determination. The measure, with restrictive or nullifying clauses, which is now law cannot be accepted as a settlement of the franchise question. The time is approaching when her Majesty's government will demand specific redress for specific evils; in other words, will interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal. Ample opportunities have been given Kruger to agree to a compromise hitherto, without effect. A different policy must soon be tried."

England Not Ready for War.

This editorial is typical of English sentiment today. No one has the courage to demand immediate war, partly because the Conservative government fears the effect on the country, and partly because England is not yet fully prepared. Only today comes a complaint from the Cape that ammunition for the Kimberly guns was only shipped after many requests. Consequently, the Conservative papers, while keen for war, are muzzled by the government. They take every pretext for optimistic views, yet occasionally, as today, break out into veiled threats. These threats mean little, for the government is thoroughly determined to obtain a peaceful settlement if possible. This end is made more possible by the recent evidence of dissension among the Boers, which Kruger's meditated resignation affords.

Blue Book on Milner's Work.

The blue book on the Bloemfontein conference, published last night, gives little new information beyond the dispatches already published, but Milner's summary strengthens his own position considerably. He might have prolonged the Bloemfontein conference to discuss the dynamite question, the Edgar case, alien law, press law, illicit liquor traffic, education, and the uncertainty of all the laws, but he had to pursue one of two policies, either seek a spirit of broad compromise to obtain for the uitlanders a chance of redressing their grievances by exercising the franchise, or insist on a series of specific reforms to relieve the uitlanders at least of the more serious grievances.

Need of Specific Instructions.

Milner's own explanation is: "The first course was much the better. The second could only be wisely followed in case the first failed. The first did break down, but it seemed inadvisable at the conference itself to embark on the second course. For one thing, I was imperfectly instructed concerning Mr. Chamberlain's view with regard to it. I knew my franchise proposals would have your entire approval, and that of the British public, but what we should demand in respect of particular grievances if the franchise failed was not equally certain. Moreover, I thought it premature to conclude a franchise on the broad lines proposed.

Oom Paul's Firmness.

"It was evidently impossible to get more out of President Kruger at Bloemfontein, especially as the Free State authorities were inclined to regard his proposal as adequate. How they could come to such an opinion is beyond my understanding. There was no hope of any pressure being brought to bear on him then to make further concessions, but I thought that when the two policies were known throughout south Africa and it was seen her Majesty's government took a strong position my proposal might yet receive such support as to compel President Kruger to accept my solution of the franchise question and thereby obviate the necessity of pressing him about the whole series of reforms.

Sentiment in His Favor.

"At the moment of writing it seems as if this anticipation is likely to be fulfilled. Not only is the British community in south Africa unanimously in favor of my scheme, but it is evident that outside of the republic a good many of the Dutch take the same view. I do not mean that they will take my side against President Kruger, but will probably suggest a modification of Kruger's scheme so far reaching as to convert it virtually into something like mine. In that case there is still a possibility, though no great likelihood, that President Kruger may give in. Even if he doesn't I do not see that we shall be in a worse position for dealing with him on other lines, because at Bloemfontein I confined myself to friendly suggestion, avoiding the appearance of a desire on the part of her Majesty's government to interfere in the internal affairs of the Boers.

"I used all possible influence to induce him to agree to a compromise that would render such interference unnecessary."

Conciliatory Policy.

The whole of the dispatches are clear and statesman like. They show that Milner was much less peremptory than appeared from the famous cabled dispatch. They show also that the government still has a second policy of conciliation to resort to before using actual force, although it is equally plain that Kruger would not permit the second course if it looked like interference.

Kitchener Enters House of Lords.

Owing to the exodus to Goodwood for the races only a few spectators assembled to see General Kitchener take his seat in the House of Lords. Goodwood is far more important than politics or war.

Americans Crowd London.

Last evening the American athletes and the Australian cricketers met at the Lyric Theater to witness "El Capitan." It was a great night for the Anglo-Saxon alliance. London is full of Americans, who crowded to see the popular American star. At the conclusion of the piece Miss Bergen sang the national anthem. De Wolf Hopper made a speech complimenting the athletes on being beaten by men of the same race and the same speech. Among the audience was Richard Harding Davis, who is staying for a few weeks in London to complete his new play. Davis is now a confirmed dramatist.

Belief That Kruger Is Out.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 25.—The latest advices from the Cape say that President Kruger has resigned. It is the general impression that Kruger and the Raad had violent disagreements over the proposed cancellation of the dynamite monopoly.

It is stated by several Americans who live in Johannesburg that Kruger's domination was for personal benefit as well as for that of the Boers generally. It is said the man who stood between Kruger and those willing to pay for the protection of the monopoly is well known. It is considered improbable that the dynamite monopoly may have Kruger in its power.

Meanwhile the discussion of the possible result of the outlanders' demands is suspended.

The metropolis is threatened with a water famine. It is almost certain this year. An ice famine is also feared. This is only too likely.

Esterhazy Still in London.

Esterhazy is still in London. He is to be a witness at the Rennes trial of Dreyfus if he accepts summons and safe conduct. He will most likely do so, as he has nothing to live on except notoriety.

Mrs. Goelet Entertains Royalty.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner to the Prince of Wales on Monday. There was a distinguished company. A concert followed. Melba failed to appear, although engaged at £400. Réjane represented several favorite characters. Melba has received £1,000 for appearing at private houses, and Paderewski the same, though both often less.

Two Noted Castles Leased.

Anthony Drexell has rented Norris Castle, Isle of Wight, from Lord Ampthill and chartered the white heather for nine months.

Beaufort Castle, Inverneshire, has been leased by Phipps of Pittsburg, who is entertaining a large party. The palace has 5,000 acres of grouse moors, 11,000 acres of low ground; a deer forest of 6,000 acres, and a fishing place. It is the property of Lord Lovat.

Resignation Is Conditional.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, July 25.—Reports regarding the resignation of President Paul Kruger of the south African republic are conflicting, but according to the best information he actually resigned his office conditionally. The Volksraad, while maintaining its opposition to President Kruger's views on the dynamite concession, has given its assurance that it still has the utmost confidence in President Kruger, and it is believed that he has withdrawn his resignation.

As to the difference of opinion on the question of the dynamite concession General P. J. Joubert, Vice President of the republic, and the majority of the Volksraad favor cancellation of the monopoly, while President Kruger supports it. The minority of the Volksraad desires to buy out the company.

A dispatch from Pretoria says: "Amicable relations between the Volksraad and President Kruger have been restored.

"The conspiracy case against ex-British officers has been withdrawn and the remaining prisoners were released today."

Hope of Alaskan Settlement.

Despite disquieting reports, it is believed at the British Foreign office that the Alaskan boundary dispute is trending towards settlement. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, today forwarded to Washington important detailed dispatches embodying Canada's position with reference to the Lynn Canal strip. Sir Julian Pauncefote's return, it is expected, will advance matters, owing to his knowledge of both the American and Canadian positions.

Queen's Eyesight Improved.

Truth says today: "The Queen has been undergoing a course of treatment for ten weeks for her eyes, as advised by Professor Pagenstecher of Wiesbaden, and with the most successful result. The Queen's eyesight is no longer in danger, and an operation will be unnecessary. Her Majesty now wears powerful glasses of unusually large size and with black rims, which were ordered by Professor Pagenstecher, and when she is obliged to use artificial light she prefers a shaded wax candle."

MAY END DYNAMITE MONOPOLY.

President Kruger's Clash with Volksraad Likely to Settle Old Grievance of the Uitlanders.

The threatened resignation of President Kruger may bring the controversy over the dynamite monopoly in the Transvaal Republic to a crisis. The dynamite concession has been, next to the franchise question, the principal grievance of the uitlanders engaged in the mining of gold.

Under the laws of the Transvaal Republic the manufacture of dynamite is prohibited

(Continued on third page.)

TOWN IN HANDS OF MOB.

LYNCHERS THREATEN TO DYNAMITE THE BAINBRIDGE JAIL.

Two Companies of Troops on the Way to Disperse the White Men, Who Have Already Tortured to Death or Hanged Six Negroes and Are Seeking the Life of Another—Sheriff Prepared to Make Resistance—Possible Soldiers Will Encounter Trouble.

Savannah, Ga., July 25.—The Decatur County mob, which has tortured to death or hanged six negroes in the last few days, is tonight besieging the Bainbridge jail for another victim. The members of the mob declare they will have the life of John Williams even if they are forced to blow the jail to pieces with dynamite. Two companies of troops have been ordered to the scene.

At 11:30 the mob had surrounded the jail and was clamoring loudly for Williams. The Sheriff and his deputies were prepared to make strong resistance, and as the jail is one of the most secure in the State the outcome is in doubt.

The members of the mob are a desperate lot and are frenzied. They are well armed and it is possible they may resist the troops.

Troops Ordered Out.

Telegraphic orders were received here tonight from Governor Candler, addressed to Captain Middleton of the State militia at Valdosta and Captain Smith of Thomasville, to "report to Sheriff Patterson at Bainbridge with all your available men at once" and to "act strictly under his orders."

The commercial wires having closed, these messages were transmitted over railroad wires from here, and arrangements were immediately made for special cars on the Plant system to take the troops. The train will arrive at Bainbridge at 3 a. m.

Town in Hands of Mob.

Atlanta, Ga., July 25.—Governor Candler tonight received the following message from Sheriff Patterson of Decatur County at Bainbridge, Ga.:

"Town in the hands of a mob. Send aid quick."

Governor Candler at once ordered the company of State militia stationed at Valdosta, under command of Captain Littleton, and that of Captain Smith at Thomasville, to proceed with all haste to Bainbridge.

Torture a Negro to Death.

Bainbridge, Ga., July 25.—[Special.]—Charles Mack, the leader of the negro gang of which five had already been put to death, was tortured to death last night by the mob which killed the others. Mack was captured at Iron City on Sunday night by four members of the mob, who hoped to obtain the large reward offered by the Governor, by delivering the negro to the Sheriff.

Three of the men were left to guard Mack, while the fourth started for Bainbridge to summon the Sheriff. A portion of the mob stopped his buggy, a rope was thrown around his neck, and he was told that unless he gave up the negro he would be hanged. Finally he piloted the mob to the hiding place of Mack and his guards.

Mack was taken to the same tree where Sammin had met death, and bound with chains. All who had knives then produced them and proceeded to slowly torture the negro to death. The white men chipped off bits of flesh, wrapping them in paper to carry home as souvenirs. The mob finally performed its only act of mercy. The chains were loosened, the rope around the neck tightened, and as the body rose into the air a hundred bullets were fired into it.

"Kid" Jim, another member of the gang, has been surrounded at Pinckard, Ala., and a collision between the whites and negroes is threatened.

The list of Southern lynchings for June and July surpasses that for a like period in many years. From June 1 to date thirty-one men have been lynched. Of these twenty were negroes. Assault was charged against the larger number. Since Jan. 1 there have been but two lynchings in the North—both in Kansas. One victim was white, the other a negro.

SOUTHERN LIST.

June 7—William Hill, complicity in murder, Bibb County, Ala.
June 11—Simon Brooks, colored, robbery, Sardis, Miss.
June 13—— ——, negro, murder, Dunellon, Fla.
June 13—Two negroes, murder, Dunellon, Fla.
June 14—Edward Gray, colored, race troubles, St. Peter, La.
June 16—— ——, Williams, colored, assault, Odum, Ga.
June 16—David Clark, colored, resisting arrest, Odum, Ga.
June 18—Lewis Patrick, colored, murder, Bayne, S. C.
June 20—Daniel Patrick, colored, assault, Scranton, Miss.
June 25—E. A. Young, murder, Adamston, W. Va.
June 27—Henry Stevens, robbery, Dalton, Ky.
July 1—Allie Thompson, colored, assault, Waskoni, Tex.
July 9—Bud Brake, murder, Corning, Ark.
July 14—Abe Brown, colored, assault, Gilead, Tex.
July 14—Unknown negro, murder, Iola, Tex.
July 15—Si Smith, murder, Gainesville, Ga.
July 16—George Jones, colored, race trouble, St. Charles Parish, La.
July 16—Harry Magee, colored, murder, Navasota, Tex.
July 21—Joseph Creno, Italian, murder, Tallulah, La.
July 21—Charles Defatto, Italian, murder, Tallulah, La.
July 21—Frank Defatto, Italian, murder, Tallulah, La.
July 21—Joseph Defatto, Italian, murder, Tallulah, La.
July 21—Sy Defferode, Italian, murder, Tallulah, La.
July 22—Frank Embree, assault, Steinmetz, Mo.
July 23—Louis Sammon, colored, robbery, Safford, Ga.
July 23—Two unknown negroes, robbery, Safford, Ga.
July 24—Chick Davis, colored, murder, Wilmot, Ark.
July 24—Unknown negro, assault, Perkinston, Miss.
July 25—Henry Norels, colored, assault, Hattiesburg, Miss.

MAY CHANGE MILITARY RULERS.

Administration at Washington Said to Be About to Make New Appointments for the Colonies.

New York, July 25.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Washington says:

"It can be stated positively that a majority of the Cabinet is now in favor of a change of military rulers, both in the Philippines and in Cuba, and that the changes will be made.

"General Otis may not be recalled, but his authority will be divided when the rainy season is over, and a civilian of first-class executive ability will be sent out as Civil Governor.

"As for Cuba, the President has entire confidence in General Brooke, now in command, but the brilliant success of General Leonard Wood at Santiago makes it probable that he will succeed Brooke as the supreme authority in Cuba.

"Mr. Root, the coming Secretary of War, said before leaving New York tonight: 'Yes, if am an expansionist, if by that term you mean one who believes in the policy of the administration.'"

MOLTEN LAVA NEAR TO HILO.

City in the Sandwich Islands Threatened by the Volcanic Eruption of Loa.

Victoria, B. C., July 25.—The Port Albert arrived from Honolulu today and went into dry dock. When it left Mauna Loa was still in eruption, three streams of lava were flowing down the mountain, and one was within ten miles of Hilo. The use of dynamite to divert the lava from the most populous part of the city was suggested.

MONTREAL BANK CLOSES DOORS

Chief Accountant of the Ville Marie Arrested on Charge of Stealing $58,000.

Montreal, Que., July 25.—[Special.]—The Ville Marie Bank closed its doors today, and A. Lemieux, chief accountant, who is accused with Paying Teller Herbert of stealing $58,000 and wrecking the institution, was arrested at his summer residence at St. Anne de Bellevue this evening. Herbert is still at liberty.

The depositors in the main office of the Ville Marie Bank comprise a large number of wealthy Catholic institutions. At the branch banks the depositors and clients are retail merchants and people of the working class.

A great many of the notes of the bank were in circulation in Montreal and throughout Quebec. These notes, constituting the circulation of the bank, are a first charge upon its assets, and little anxiety is felt in regard to them.

Both Lemieux and Herbert had been suspected for some time of leading lives that were not compatible with the positions of trust they occupied. Both men were guaranteed by the London Guarantee and Accident company, and some three months ago the local manager of the guarantee company decided that he did not care to carry the risk any longer. The Lemieux guarantee, it is said, was then withdrawn, but on account of representations made by officials of the bank Herbert's guarantee was continued. It was understood that Herbert was not to have the handling of large sums of money.

The method of defalcation was the abstraction of the circulation of the bank. While the gold and securities of the bank were checked off and counted nightly the same rule was not applied to the notes and consequently the men were enabled to help themselves and to hide their operations.

The stock market was naturally affected today by the collapse of the bank.

ALLEGED INSURANCE SWINDLE.

Companies Fight a Tennessee Claim on the Ground That Insured Man Is Still Alive.

Bristol, Tenn., July 25.—[Special.]—Thomas Chase, a farmer aged 48 years, who resided at Milligan, Carter County, Tenn., was reported as having died of grip after an illness of a few days in February last. A simple funeral took place and what was supposed to be the body of the farmer was buried.

It was announced in a local newspaper a few days later that Chase's life was insured for $30,000. The several insurance companies in which his different policies were written deposited the money in the banks of Knoxville and Johnson City, Tenn., to be paid to the widow.

Mrs. Chase received about $5,000 of the insurance, but the banks have just been enjoined through Chancellor Smith of Johnson City from paying over the balance of the funds.

In their application the attorneys for the insurance companies allege that fraud was perpetrated to obtain the insurance money; that the insured had probably been made the victim of scientific hypnotism on the part of some person or persons in collusion with the wife of Chase; that a wax figure was buried and pronounced to be the body of Chase; and that Chase was seen alive in Knoxville, Tenn., two months after his reported death.

News tonight is to the effect that Mrs. Chase has confessed, implicating others, and that arrests of prominent people will follow. She has so far failed to account for her husband.

ORGANIZE THE FIRST POST.

Association of Soldiers Formed in Milwaukee with Title of Veterans of Spanish-American War.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 25.—[Special.]—The first post of the veterans of the Spanish-American war was organized here tonight. It is known as Dawson Post No. 1, and is named after Captain R. J. Dawson, who died of fever at Anniston. The constitution of this new organization is remarkable in that it excludes from membership the Philippine soldiers who have enlisted in the last few months. It provides that no one shall be admitted to membership who did not enlist before the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. The organizers of the association are members of the Fourth Wisconsin, which was in camp for several months at Anniston, Ala.

Gift from Andrew Carnegie.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 25.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie, through his private secretary, Mr. Pertram, wired the Forth Worth Library association today donating $50,000 for the erection of a building. The citizens will hold a mass-meeting tonight in commemoration of the gift.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and warmer, southerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:47; sets at 7:25.
Moon rises at 9:27 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Raises South Town Lists.
Deadlock Over Kruger's Scheme.
Mob Rules Georgia Town.
Rioting in Cleveland Strike.
2 Tammany Fears Labor Party.
Armstrong Ignorant About Coughlin
Perish in Gold Fields.
3 Turns in Dreyfus' Favor.
Results at the Hague.
England to End Alaskan Row.
McCalla's Criticism of Sampson.
4 Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 3.
Plunge on Jake Weber.
New Yacht Briar Tested.
5 Filipinos Are to Vote.
Death of Louis L. Sharpe.
7 Ingersoll Cremation Deferred.
Saloonmen Violate the Law.
8 Mrs. Styles Acquitted of Murder.
Strange Charges Against Bunnell.
10 Harris Puts Brewer Out.
Bankrupt Law Convention Opens.
12 Mayor Gives Aid to Tammany.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	9 Commercial.
8 Fontenoy.	10 Lake Marine.
8 Short Story.	10 Railroads.
8 Amusements.	10 Courts.
8 Society.	10 Insurance.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BALTIMORE	H. H. Meier	
BOSTON	Peruvian	
BOULOGNE		Patria.
BOULOGNE		Hekla.
BREMEN	Bremen	
MOVILLE	Furnessia	
NEW YORK	Ethiopia	
NEW YORK	Southwark	

1,500 SOLDIERS FACE STRIKERS.

Spanish War Fighters Reach Cleveland to Assist Local Troops in Preserving Order.

BISHOP MAKES APPEAL.

Exhorts the People to Pray for Peace and Take No Part in Street Railway Disturbances.

RIOTING ON THE SOUTH SIDE

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cleveland, O., July 25.—[Special.]—Fifteen hundred troops are guarding Cleveland tonight. General H. Axline, Adjutant General of the State, arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon with 600 reinforcements, and has taken command under the direction of Mayor Farley.

Axline's men who came in today are veterans of General Miles' Porto Rican campaign, and are business-like in appearance, with their cartridges strapped about them and their worn and picturesque service uniforms. They are quartered in the Central Armory.

Rioting on South Side.

There is rioting tonight in the foreign settlement about Clay and Pearl streets on the South Side. A mob of several thousand people has remained there all evening, hooting and jeering at the non-union men, and occasionally stoning and obstructing the cars.

There have been similar outbreaks in different parts of the city, and troops have been dispatched to the scenes. Between thirty and forty arrests had been made up to midnight. No signs of disorder are apparent in the down-town district.

Mayor Farley has sent the Cleveland Grays and the Scots Guards, sworn in as special police, to South Brooklyn. This was done under an old law, which permits the Mayor of the largest town in the county to take charge in cases or riot. South Brooklyn sympathizes with the strike, and the constables there have been disarming the street car crews. There may be a clash of authority there tomorrow.

The cars bound through the turbulent districts tonight are guarded by police and soldiers.

Proclamation by Mayor.

Mayor Farley late tonight took official action to stop the street disturbances by issuing the following proclamation:

"All persons are hereby warned not to assemble or collect for the using of force or violence against persons or property.

"All persons are warned not to explode or fire any rocket, cracker, roman candle, or other combustible fireworks or substance, nor to fire any firearms of any kind. This is not to apply, however, to any officer or person authorized to bear arms or to such firing in the lawful defense of the person or property of any one.

"Parents and guardians are warned to keep children and minors from the streets and to restrain them from participating in any noisy or riotous demonstrations.

"In view of the riotous conduct of certain persons, causing the necessity of active measures to stop rioting and anarchy to be taken by the lawful authorities of the city, all persons are cautioned and notified to heed the warnings given on pain of suffering the inevitable consequences of the measures taken and necessary to suppress disorder and lawlessness."

Unanimous Public Protest.

There is

wrath, but for conscience sake.'—Romans XIII.

"Pray, therefore, brethren, that peace may be restored and dwell permanently in our midst, and that brotherly charity may shoe more reign amongst us all. Prayer is powerful, and if offered up for peace and unity it must be pleasing to God.

"For the reverend clergy we hereby direct the collect, 'Pro quacucunque tribulatione,' to be recited in the mass, as pro re gravi, until the present dangers haye, through God's mercy, been averted.

"Brethren, and dear children in Jesus Christ, we exhort, we entreat, we admonish, nay, we command you, in the name of our divine master, to hearken to this our instruction, and as good children to cheerfully obey. And the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus. Amen.

"IGN. F. HORSTMANN,
"Bishop of Cleveland.

"The feast of St. James, July 25, 1899."

Expected to Have Weight.

Bishop Horstmann came here from Philadelphia about ten years ago and is generally respected. His words are expected to have great weight with the strikers, many of whom are under his religious direction, and with the people in the sections of the city where the mobs have congregated.

Mayor Farley says he believes the presence of the large body of troops will end all disturbances. He thinks that they will not only be equal to any emergency, but that the mere influence of their presence will be sufficient to forbid the perpetrators of the recent outrages from repeating their attacks.

A proposition has been made to disarm the crews of the street cars, because many of them have opened fire on the people in the streets, and particularly because of the killing of young Cornweitz yesterday afternoon.

The street car men are combating this movement upon the ground of the Ohio statute which permits any person to carry arms whose life or property is known to be in danger.

There is a split in the City Council over the proposition, and the Mayor is reported to have said that he will not consent to the disarmament until it is demonstrated that the men will be protected in the performance of their duty.

Reported Incendiary Utterance.

Harry Bryan, President of the Street Car union, is reported to have said: "I do not oppose the use of dynamite, and if I had blown up that car on Prospect street, those scabs would never have known what hit them."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Beacon said, in discussing this remark: "It is good law that words are deeds, and may become crimes. A number of Anarchists in Chicago were hung for just that sort of thing."

There is some talk of arresting Bryan, but nothing has been done in the matter as yet.

The troops now here are scattered at the various car barns and gathered at central points, ready to be rushed to the scene of any disturbance. The police force is already held in reserve. Independent companies like the Cleveland Grays are being paid by the city.

The men have orders to arrest disorderly persons as well as to protect property. They have already made a large number of arrests, and this has had a salutory effect upon the mobs. The police are arresting the street car men as often as they fire their revolvers. One of them, Charles H. Seaton, is held under a $5,000 bond.

There has been much miscellaneous shooting, in which a number of citizens have had narrow escapes, and all of the guards have orders to suppress it. The troops have not been firing, but have been using their bayonets freely. There have been no serious injuries.

The lower quarters of the city are in a state of terror with the frequent stopping of cars, hooting of mobs, and the hurrying of patrols of armed guards. An idea of the gravity of the situation may be gained from the fact that 10,000 rounds of ammunition for the troops have been shipped from Columbus.

Hopes for Arbitration.

Joseph Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration still has hope of settling the strike. He declines to accept the refusal to arbitrate of President Everitt of the street car company, saying it is the duty of the board to overlook such announcements.

The strikers are blaming the company for the dynamiting, saying it was done to get the troops here. The street car people are experimenting with a broom guard against explosives on the tracks. The soldiers and patrons of the street cars are boycotting in several sections of the city the strike sympathizing merchants.

The cars are running today, but the people, either through fear or principle, patronize them sparingly. This second strike began a week ago Sunday, practically without notice, and the people are becoming expert long distance pedestrians.

Get Advance in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 25.—[Special.]—The wages of motormen and conductors of the Milwaukee Street railway have been increased from 19 to 20 cents an hour. The advance came without solicitation on the part of the men and was a complete surprise. The raise goes into effect at once.

STRIKE OF MESSENGER BOYS.

Still Firm in Cincinnati, but in Indianapolis and Pittsburg They Are at Work.

Cincinnati, O., July 25.—[Special.]—Mounted policemen were detailed to watch downtown streets today in order to suppress disorder threatened by the striking messenger boys. Today a messenger carrying a telegram to Chief of Police Deitsch was waylaid and beaten, and the leader of the strikers, a boy named Huber, was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the assault. Ex-Magistrate Vincent Schwab has volunteered to defend free of charge all boys who may be arrested.

The messengers want $18 a month and eight hours a day with an abolishment of "split tricks" and the system of fines. The labor unions here will probably assist them in organizing a branch of their own. Grown men are delivering telegrams today.

The messengers tonight prepared a statement of their troubles which will be circulated among the merchants tomorrow. In it they ask the merchants to assist them in obtaining what they assert to be their rights.

Go Out at Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 25.—[Special.]—Fifteen messengers of the Postal Telegraph company in this city are on strike. One boy who refused to go out was attacked and thrashed three or four times. He then left his job.

Pittsburg Strike Soon Ends.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 25.—About fifty American District messenger boys and twenty of the Postal Telegraph messengers struck this evening, but prompt action by the officials of the companies soon brought them back. Within two hours after its inception the strike was a thing of the past.

Indianapolis Strike Over.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—[Special.]—The leaders of the striking messenger boys, "Jimmy" Doolittle and "Rags" Cadwell, today secured raises of wages and thereupon, backed by their superior physical strength, scattered the mob in the Western Union alley. Presently there was a great scramble to get back into the employ of the company, and by noon all but five of the forty strikers had returned. The company early in the day tried to ascertain the grievances of the lads, but could get no definite expression from them, except that they wanted more wages, but no two agreed on the amount to be demanded.

Demonstration in New York.

New York, July 25.—[Special.]—Three hundred A. D. T. boys marched up Broadway in the middle of the day, making hostile demonstration in front of all the company's offices, pursuing and belaboring working messengers, and making converts right and left. More than one branch office, bereft altogather of service, was obliged to cease receiving messages.

The newsboys still claim the upper hand in their strike against the Evening World and Journal. Both papers this morning were holding out for the old selling price, 60 cents a hundred, but the boys declared that their adversaries were weakening.

STRIKERS GAIN IN NEW YORK.

Clothing Workers and Freight Handlers Succeed in Influencing More Men to Go Out.

New York, July 25.—The clothing workers' and freight handlers' strikes gained headway today. Leader Pines of the Brooklyn trolley strikers issued a statement that the strike was still on.

The striking tailors of the East Side swelled their numbers to 3,000. Nearly 8,000 were out in the afternoon, and 3,000 more are expected to quit work in Brooklyn this week.

One thousand freight handlers employed in the Pennsylvania railroad yards in Jersey City decided today to go out at noon tomorrow for an increase from 17 to 20 cents an hour. This will increase the number of striking freight handlers to 2,500.

SHOOTS AND KILLS J. W. MURPHY

Louis Sodini Slays "The Kid" at 1210 Wabash Avenue — Deed the Result of a Quarrel.

James W. Murphy, alias "The Kid," was shot and killed by Louis Sodini, a saloonkeeper at 1210 Wabash avenue, at 7 o'clock last night.

Murphy, who was known as a quarrelsome character, went into Simonini & Sodini's saloon and ordered a drink. After he had been served he refused to pay for the drink, and was ejected from the place by Simonini. He returned soon after, and threw a stone at Sodini. The latter then threw Murphy out of the place and closed the door.

Murphy again returned to the saloon and attempted to force open the door which Sodini was holding. Sodini warned him away, and as he refused to leave Sodini drew a revolver and fired a shot through the glass door.

The bullet struck Murphy in the collar bone, and ranging downward lodged in his right lung. Murphy fell and died in a few minutes. His body was removed to Rolston's undertaking rooms, 22 Adams stret.

After the shooting Sodini ran out the back door of the saloon and escaped. The Harrison street police at once sent out a description of him and asked for his arrest on a charge of murder. Three hours later Sodini was arrested by Policemen Creed and McDermott of the Twenty-second Street Station, while he was standing at Nineteenth street and Archer avenue. At the station Sodini admitted the shooting, but said he had fired in self-defense. He was taken to the Harrison Street Station, where he is now held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Murphy lived at 414 Wabash avenue, and was well known to the police, having been arrested numerous times.

OBJECT LESSON IN GOOD ROADS.

Two Hundred Delegates to Menominee (Wis.) Convention Inspect Scientific Methods.

Menominee, Wis., July 25.—[Special.]—Two hundred people assembled here today from various parts of the State to inspect the model section of good road in process of construction through the liberality of Senator J. H. Stout of this city.

The work is being done under the direction of E. G. Harrison, United States special agent and road expert of the Department of Agriculture, and furnished an interesting and instructive object lesson in practical road building.

Among those present were Congressman J. J. Jenkins and Colonel L. J. Rusk of Chippewa Falls, George McKerrow, Superintendent of Farm Institutes; Professor King of the State College of Agriculture, State Senator J. H. Woodworth of Ellsworth, the Hon. J. H. Agen of West Superior, Colonel Moore of St. Louis, Mo.; Otto Dorner, Milwaukee; ex-Mayor S. S. Kepler of Eau Claire, the Hon. Ira A. Bradford of Augusta.

The first object of interest was the stone crusher at work preparing the material of which the road is made. Then the section of road was visited where the process of construction in its various stages was exemplified and the method explained by General Harrison.

Two hours were profitably spent in observation and study of scientific road building in all details. At the close of this practical demonstration a good roads meeting was held at the Memorial Hall, where topics pertaining to road building were fully discussed.

Mr. Harrison was the principal speaker and gave a clear and concise presentation of the subject of road building under varied conditions and circumstances. Addresses were also made by Colonel Moore, Miss Bella C. Barber, George McKerrow, Professor King, and Otto Dorner.

HARTIGAN WILL TAKE HIS MEN.

Colonel of the Seventh Arranges to Have Privates Enlisted in the Thirtieth Volunteers.

Colonel Thomas Hartigan of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, who has been commissioned Major in the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, yesterday arranged with Captain Bomm, in charge of the recruiting station at 82 West Madison street, to have all members of the Seventh Regiment who want to go to the Philippines enlisted in the Thirtieth. Up to yesterday 400 of the Seventh had signified their intention of enlisting. Colonel Gardener said that the Thirtieth Regiment, at the present rate of enlisting recruits, would be organized and ready for departure by Aug. 10.

Members of the Seventh Regiment who enlisted yesterday were:

R. Simmons, E. J. Copke,
B. C. Moore, T. Mullin,
L. S. Hills, E. Barrett,
E. Newmann, M. Carroll,
M. J. Kiely, E. F. Ruck.

Applications for enlistment are being made at the recruiting station at the rate of seventy a day and out of them an average of twenty-one applicants are qualified physically. Branch stations located at Mount Vernon, Fairfield, and McLeansboro are enlisting about fifty men a day.

Captain Edward Davis, whom President McKinley recently transferred from a Captaincy in the First Illinois Cavalry to an equal ran in the United States army, has been assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry and ordered to report at Fort Sheridan.

MANY CHICAGO MEN PRESENT.

Session of the Building and Loan Men Will Open at Niagara Falls Today.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 25.—[Special.]—The seventh annual meeting of the United States' league of Local Building and Loan associations will open at the International Hotel here tomorrow morning morning. The delegates so far registered from Illinois are Lake W. Sanborn of Galesburg, William Brace, and Theodore Menges of Chicago. The majority of the Chicago delegation is expected to arrive in the morning. Lake W. Sanborn was President of the league last year. In an interview tonight he said during the last two years the association had made material improvement. In Chicago and Illinois there had been a general cleaning up of business. The local association had sold a great deal of its real estate and had refunded many loans. Throughout the State the locals were doing good, but the assets were not so large as in the past, owing to the dropping out of numerous nationals.

Pearl Perkins Is Found.

The Indianapolis police have found little Pearl Perkins, whose father reported that she had been taken from his residence in South Ada street. She was found with a married sister at Indianapolis yesterday and was put on a train to Chicago.

Niagara Falls and Return $9.75.

Str. America, via Michigan City. Tickets good going Aug. 2 and returning until Aug. 18, inclusive. For particulars call on

S. R. Eaton, Gen'l Pass. Agt.,
Tel., Main 4648. 1 State street.

IS A BOMB TO TAMMANY.

NEW LABOR PARTY A MENACE TO CROKER'S CROWD.

Democratic Leaders See in Proposed Political Movement the Loss of Many Votes to the Machine—Embraces a Class Which Has Been the Mainstay of the Democratic Organization and Has a Tammany Man for a Promoter—News of Gotham.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, July 25.

Tammany leaders in the city are much disturbed over the decision reached by the Central Federated union at its meeting in Clarendon Hall on Sunday to form a new political party. That action has been even more of a shock to them than was the demonstration for William J. Bryan, which was created by the speech of ex-Governor Hogg of Texas at the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall. John F. Carroll, George W. Plunkitt, Daniel F. MacMahon, and other Tammany leaders, who were left in control of the Tammany organization when Richard Croker went to England a few months ago, are trembling to think what Mr. Croker will say to them when he comes back next month.

New Labor Party a Bomb to Tammany.

Mr. Prince and many other men interested in the formation of a new labor party have declared that they will be for William J. Bryan in 1900, and the Tammany leaders who have tried to swing the Democratic organization away from Bryan will find themselves deserted by many of their followers.

John N. Parsons gave out an estimate of the strength of organized labor in New York and Brooklyn. The figures are:

Central Federated Union of New York	80,000
Dist. Assembly No. 49, K. of L., N. Y.	20,000
Dist. Assembly No. 225, K. of L., N. Y.	5,000
Brotherhood of Plasterers, New York	3,000
Brotherhood of Carpenters, New York	2,500
Bricklayers' Union, New York	5,000
Central Labor Union, Brooklyn	40,000
Dist. Assembly No. 220, K. of L., Brooklyn	10,000
Dist. Assembly No. 75, K. of L., Brooklyn	5,000
Board of Delegates, Brooklyn	5,000
Typographical Union No. 6, New York	4,000
Painters and Decorators, New York	4,000
Stationary Engineers, New York	21,000
Total	206,100

"Honest" John Silver, the superintendent of Colonel John Livingston's estate at Tivoli, N. Y., is treasuring a $5 bill given to him by John Jacob Astor in recognition of his integrity. Mr. Astor and a party of friends drove over to the grounds to play golf. After they left Silver found in the clubhouse about half a bushel of shoes, gloves, hats, jewelry, and knickknacks which evidently belonged to the departed guests.

Restores Valuables to Astor.

He hitched up his horse and hurried after them, hoping to overtake them at the Livingston residence before they returned to Rhinebeck. On his way he came across another treasure mine in the shape of a pile of what looked like loose letters in the roadway. He jumped from the wagon to investigate and was astonished to find a roll of bills worth about $400. There was a bundle of railroad annual passes, too, and a pocketbook and a number of cards bearing the name of John Jacob Astor.

On arriving at the house Silver found Mr. Astor and handed him the belongings, which he had not missed.

"I don't care anything about the money," said the millionaire, "as long as I recover the papers. They are very valuable."

Thereupon he handed the honest man a new $5 bill.

Health Officer Doty today gave a brief summary of the treatment of yellow fever by the use of the new serum in the case of Oscar F. Lackey, the yellow fever patient who was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital. Lackey contracted the disease at Santiago, Cuba, and arrived at this port on the transport McLelland July 6. He was discharged, cured, July 24. This is the first instance where serum was used in yellow fever in this country.

Use of the Yellow Fever Serum.

Charles Frohman has arranged with Edward J. Morgan to appear with Henry Miller in the dual part of Jean de Farge and Edward de Farge in the production of "The Only Way," which will be made at the Herald Square Theater on Sept. 18.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning Louis H. Wilson, 18 years of age, whose manner proved he has been well reared, was charged with stealing $1.90 from the Scoville & Adams Photograph Supply company, which employed him. When Magistrate Crane put the question Wilson frankly answered: "Yes, your Honor; I stole the money. I will never again do such a thing." "What have you to say to that?" asked the magistrate of Henry Scott, the assistant secretary of the photograph supply company.

Magistrate Pleads for Boy Prisoner.

"There are many clerks in our establishment and an example should be made of this young man," answered Mr. Scott.

"How much do you pay him?"

"Five dollars a week."

"That is not enough for this boy to live on," answered the magistrate, feelingly. "It's no wonder that he stole."

"It's not much money," said Mr. Scott, "but I began on $2 a week and swung myself up to $1,200 a year."

"You can't tell me anything along that line that I don't know," the magistrate broke in. "I have passed through that experience right here in New York. I got $2 a week for a long time. There were days when I did not eat at all.

"There was one day—I shall never forget it—when I handled $2,500 in cash for my firm when I did not have the price of a meal all day. I hesitated then, and I hesitate now as a man and a magistrate to put upon this boy the stamp of a criminal."

"The firm has gone into this matter and is willing that the law take its course," said Scott.

"I will pay the amount of his peculation," said the magistrate, and Scott was silent.

"Bring the President of your company to me," the magistrate ordered, and Scott soon returned with him. There was a conference and he withdrew the charge against the boy.

The Goulds are understood no longer to have control of the St. Louis Southwestern railroad. It is stated reliably that banking houses identified to some extent with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois now hold a majority interest in the property. Most of the improvements which have been recently made in the way of new equipment, heavier rails, and better roadbed, have been at the instance of the new interest now in control. The payment of the interest on the second income bonds was forced by the present controlling element much against the wishes of the Goulds, who prefer to keep the money in the treasury. Edwin Gould retains the Presidency, but is no longer the active manager of the property, which work now devolves upon the Vice President and general manager, who was formerly with the Great Northern, and who has practically revolutionized the business in the property.

Change of Railroad Control.

The fifth annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America convened here in the Casino of the Hotel Brunswick today for a week's meeting. Over 200 delegates are already on the ground and more are expected to arrive tomorrow. The first business session opened with addresses of welcome from Frank L. Tenbroeck and Judge David Harvey Jr., which were responded to by William A. Wright of New Haven and Jo Lane Stern of Richmond.

Commercial Law League Convenes.

Following this ceremony came the annual address of the President, Ernest T. Florence of New Orleans, in which he gave an analysis of the Texas anti-trust law.

"An analysis of the anti-trust law of Texas discloses the difficulties of treating the subjects by legislation," he said. "On the one hand, as long as there is one State that recognizes the validity of such agreements the interstate commerce law stands as a barrier to effective legislation except such legislation as would be more injurious to the consumer than it could be to the trust.

"On the other hand, Congress can legislate only upon matters that are interstate. How far co-operation of federal and State action would close the outlet to recalcitrants is a matter for later consideration. That anything injurious to the mass of the people can be prevented under our system of government, I believe, but it cannot be done by hotch-potch explanation or spasmodic statutes; neither will there be any good attained by dealing with the consequences, instead of the causes of the trusts."

The following officers were elected by the convention:

President—Charles R. Miller, Canton, O.
First Vice President—A. H. Gleason, New York.
Second Vice President—C. C. Kirkpatrick, Springfield.
Third Vice President—S. C. Tapp, Atlanta, Ga.
Treasurer—E. R. Sumerwell, New York.
Corresponding Secretary—George S. Hull, Buffalo.
Recording Secretary—A. E. Kauthoff, Kansas City.
Executive committee—W. D. Bickler, Denver; N. W. Watts, Louisville; and E. C. Ferguson, Chicago.

Mr. Ferguson was offered the Presidency, but declined because of business ties.

When the train for Montreal departs at 7:30 o'clock p. m. tomorrow from the Grand Central Station it will have attached the private car of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt will then start on his tour of the world. With this young member of the Vanderbilt family, fresh from Yale University, will be three friends—Ernest Iselin, William P. Burden, and Douglas Cochrane. The private car was in the Mott Haven yards today, undergoing preparations for the trip to Montreal.

Young Vanderbilt Starts Today.

The touring party will go from Montreal across the continent to Vancouver, where the young men will take a steamship to Japan. There is talk of a hunting expedition, and a long stay in Abyssinia.

In spite of the comforts with which the expedition will start, it is the intention of the party to rough it in Africa. If the plans contemplated are carried out, the expedition will not return till the autumn of 1900.

Gideon J. Tucker, former Secretary of State of New York, died today at his home. He was 73 years old. Mr. Tucker was born on Feb. 10, 1826 in Laight street, in the old Fifth Ward. He was a newspaper reporter in early life.

John L. Sullivan is to open a saloon on Herald Square. The big ex-champion once said: "The guy that thinks he can knock out the booze is a bug-house lobster." Now he believes they would make a splendid team working together. "This place will be my place, you can bet your life on that," said Mr. Sullivan today. "It'll be John L.'s and not some other fellow's who uses my name to catch the dough. I won't give away tutti frutti neckties with drinks, but just give the best booze for the money—that's all. My name will be the trademark—just yours truly, John L. Sullivan. See?"

John L. Sullivan to Open a Saloon.

FRANK TYRRELL AND ROUTE OF HIS CHASE FOR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

The Chicago Detective Is Now in Seattle with "Big Dan" Coughlin's Companion Fugitive Awaiting Requisition Papers to Bring Him Back to Chicago.

Armstrong will not go back to Chicago voluntarily. In all probability he will fight extradition. That is the opinion of Chief of Police Reid and Prosecuting Attorney McElroy, and there is every indication of a big legal fight over application for habeas corpus.

When asked if he would return voluntarily, he said he had wired Attorney Daniel Donahoe of Chicago for instructions, and would be guided by his advice.

It is expected that the requisition papers for Armstrong will reach here on Friday, and in the meantime the prisoner is held under a fugitive warrant from the office of the Prosecuting Attorney. It is probable that Detective Tyrrell will apply to a local justice of the peace for an order holding Armstrong without bonds until papers reach here.

If bail is secured the authorities will ask the court to fix it high enough to hold the prisoner, probably at $25,000.

Armstrong "Cut In" Late.

When the detectives and their prisoner reached here they at once went to a restaurant, where Armstrong, after a hearty dinner, gave out an interview. He was in the best of humor, and laughingly winked at the officers as he told his story.

"For the first time in my life," he began, "I find myself the guest of the commonwealth. How long have I known Coughlin? Well, about five years. I have been working for him about that long. As to this alleged jury bribery, I know nothing at all, practically. It was six weeks after it had happened that I cut in. As I understand it, along last spring there got to be a good deal of talk of jury bribery about the courts, and the Judges spoke of it to the jurors. Judge Tuthill, I am told, instructed his jury panel that if any juror was approached by a jury briber he should report the fact to the court, and that if he was approached a second time he should kill the would-be briber and the court would protect him in doing so.

"It was before this jury that the Thomas Carbine damage suit against the Illinois Central road was tried. After the case was taken away from the jury one of the jurors, John F. Taylor, went to Judge Tuthill and told him that somebody had given him a diamond for a bribe. I don't know who Taylor is; don't know him personally. But I understand he was in the 'gents' furnishing goods business,' and lived out on the North Side. It is my opinion that he was influenced to make the charges against Coughlin by personal enmity."

How Tyrrell Trapped Armstrong.

Detective Tyrrell then told how he had tracked Armstrong to his hiding place. Armstrong's wife, who is devoted to him, was closely watched after his disappearance. One day she filed a dispatch at a Chicago suburb, believed to be Hinsdale. It read:

William J. Wilson, Port Angeles, Wash.—Take care of my dear boy. I leave Saturday.

With this clew all the officers had to do was to follow the woman.

Tyrrell speaks with extreme brevity and caution regarding the case.

"The City of Chicago and the people of Illinois," he said, "have never wanted any man more than Armstrong, unless it is Coughlin himself. I had hope of finding Coughlin and also Bailiff Lynch at Port Angeles, but I am convinced that they are elsewhere—just where I don't know."

A messenger was sent to Springfield yesterday by State's Attorney Deneen for a requisition on the Governor of Washington for the return of William Armstrong, alias Thomas Wilson, ex-bartender for Dan Coughlin, and charged with conspiracy in connection with bribery charges. Mr. Deneen said that, owing to the great distance, he would not send another detective with the requisition papers, but would mail them to Detective Frank Tyrrell.

Sufficient preparation was made to defend the requisition if Armstrong should refuse to return voluntarily. Attorney William P. McIlwain of Seattle, Wash., has been employed by Mr. Deneen to attend to the legal features out there if any should arise. Mr. McIlwain is a member of the Washington State Legislature. He is an old schoolmate of Mr. Deneen, and will relieve the State's Attorney's office here of all the legal work at that place in the case.

When Armstrong is returned his bonds will be increased, perhaps even to $15,000. That sum was the amount in which Dan Coughlin furnished bond before he ran away. Mr. Deneen declined to tell where he got the tip that led to Armstrong's arrest.

Daniel Donahoe said last night that he had not heard from Armstrong and didn't know what advice he would give him.

Policeman Frank Tyrrell, who made the arrest of Armstrong, is a member of the city police force who has been assigned to the State's Attorney's office since the election of Mr. Deneen. He has been on the force for several years, although he is only 34 years old. He is regarded as one of the shrewdest and safest detectives in the city. He has been intrusted with most of the important and delicate pieces of detective work that have come into the State's Attorney's office since his attachment to it. Mr. Deneen said yesterday that the sure and quick way in which Tyrrell spotted and landed his man in distant Puget Sound country was the sort of work he expected Tyrrell to do.

Card from Juror Taylor.

Juror John F. Taylor, who is the chief witness against Coughlin and Armstrong, gave out the following statement last night:

Chicago, July 25.—I would like to say with reference to Attorney Glenn's reply to my criticisms of his statement of expenses before the Board of County Commissioners yesterday that I am prepared at any time to prove my charges to the letter. The facsimile of receipt published in an afternoon paper today is misleading, as that $5 was given me for Mrs. Taylor, and the notation I made on that in the original statement reads, "For services." Attorney Glenn's senseless remark that Armstrong was going around with a "bunch of money" about the time I was induced "to go North" shows how utterly lost he is for something to say to justify his position, as the indictments had already been returned, and the "bunches of money" had been previously flashed and failed to work, as Mr. Glenn well knows, and any money which may have passed Mr. Glenn is alone responsible for. As to the necessity of me being watched by Angereau Glenn, the public knows well that I was not compelled to have him near or around me, and if I had ever the slightest intention of selling out it would not have been a difficult matter to dispose of Glenn. Other remarks of the attorney are not worthy of notice, as my conduct from the beginning proves.

JOHN F. TAYLOR.

DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT DAN

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG SAYS HE CANNOT TELL WHERE COUGHLIN IS.

Fugitive in Jail at Seattle Ready to Fight Extradition if So Advised by Attorney Daniel Donahoe — Deneen Hurries to Get the Needed Papers Under Way—Bartender Tells of His Flight and Detective Tyrrell of the Clew That Landed His Man.

Seattle, Wash., July 25.—[Special.]—Chicago's fugitive, William Armstrong, is a prisoner in the King County jail. He was landed there today on the arrival of the steamer Alice Gertrude, from Port Angeles, where Armstrong was arrested yesterday by Detectives Frank Tyrrell of Chicago and Edward Cudihee of Seattle.

Armstrong quickly disposed of an inquiry touching on the whereabouts of Dan Coughlin.

"I don't know where he is," he said. "For all I know, he may be in Chicago. He may not have left there at all, and I have not seen him since going away, and I don't know anything about Bailiff Lynch, either."

OPPOSES CANDIDATE GOEBEL.

Former Governor Brown of Kentucky Willing to Accept an Independent Nomination.

Louisville, Ky., July 25.—The announcement is made that John Young Brown, former Governor of Kentucky, will accept the nomination for Governor in case it is offered to him by the convention to be held at Lexington Aug. 2 by Democrats who are opposed to the ticket headed by William Goebel. Ex-Governor Brown is quoted as saying: "I will accept the nomination with pleasure and make the fight of my life for my rights."

Louisville, Ky., July 25.—[Special.]—The greatest stir in Kentucky politics since the bolt of the leading Democrats and newspapers again free silver in 1896 came this afternoon when ex-Governor John Young Brown consented to become the candidate for Governor of the bolting Democrats.

This action of ex-Governor Brown insures the success of the movement for a new ticket opposed to State Senator Goebel, the machine nominee, and probably means the retention of Kentucky in the Republican column. It is now believed that Governor Bradley will take the stump for the Republican ticket, and if he does it will afford him an excellent opportunity for the Senate.

Ex-Governor Brown said he would accept the nomination for Governor if tendered him at the Lexington convention and would make the supreme effort of his life to be elected. He said today:

"Whether I am placed at the head of the ticket or some good man like Major Philip P. Johnson, I intend to take the stump and will do all I can to prevent this awful disgrace being inflicted upon the State that I love. I have never in all my life had anything so crystallize itself in my mind and heart. I feel more than a sentiment. I feel as if this were an inspiration and that the spirit of '76 was urging me to do this. It is a duty I owe to the history of my State and to the priceless heritage that a long line of great and noble men have left up to guard, and their graves cry out calling on me to appeal to the manhood and honor of Kentucky to prevent this defilement of the house of our fathers.

"I intend to appeal to the fathers for the sake of fellowship in ages past, and to the sons for the sake of the fight their fathers made to save the life of the Democratic party and the honor of their State by preventing the defilement of the house our fathers builded."

A rousing meeting of Democrats was held this evening in Library Hall to protest against the nomination of Goebel.

A conference between the Republican State Central Committee and the candidates on the State ticket tonight brought Republican politicians from all parts of the State to this city. The conference resulted in the selection of State Treasurer Long as chairman of the Campaign committee.

The Populist State convention at Frankfort this week is likely to nominate John Young Brown for Governor.

BOOM FOR MINNESOTA PARK.

Chicago and Out-of-Town Sportsmen Devise Plan to Arouse Interest in the Project.

A number of Chicago and out-of-town sportsmen met last night at the Chicago Athletic club to discuss the project of a great national park in the northern part of Minnesota. Colonel John S. Cooper, the originator of the plan, explained his scheme for the park and described its many beauties, the excellent shooting and fishing to be had there, and its salubrious atmosphere. He said the park should be fifty miles square, including Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Woman's Lake, Little Boy Lake, and Bemidji Lake. The best way to get the people of the United States interested in the idea and to obtain the coöperation of the people and authorities of Minnesota, he said, was to take the Chicago and Minnesota members of the House and Senate out in October to view for themselves the beauty of the country and what will disappear and be ruined if the lumbermen are allowed to continue their work of destruction.

President Hill of the Great Northern railroad has promised transportation for the party, being personally greatly interested in the plan. All present agreed to the idea, and it was resolved to form a committee consisting of thirty Minnesota men, to be elected at a meeting at the Commercial club of St. Paul, and twenty Chicago men, to take the matter in charge.

Dr. H. N. Bracken of St. Paul, Secretary of the State of Minnesota Board of Health, who was present, read some letters from prominent men who are in favor of the great park. Among the letters was one from Theodore Roosevelt.

DISASTER TO HENNEPIN CANAL.

Bottom of the Proposed Waterway Sinks Ten Feet in Bureau County.

Kewanee, Ill., July 25.—[Special.]—The bottom of the Hennepin Canal in Henry and Bureau Counties has fallen out. Near Sheffield, in Bureau County, several miles beyond the junction with the Sterling feeder of the canal, the big steam shovels were yesterday busy scooping out the earth. This morning it was found that the ground for a hundred feet around where the big shovel stood had sunk ten feet. Subsequent borings brought to light the fact that no solid bottom existed for a depth of forty-two feet below the level of the hardpan.

PERISH IN GOLD FIELDS

ONLY A WOMAN OF PARTY OF SEVENTEEN SURVIVES.

Steamer Bertha Arrives from the North With News of the Death of All but One Member of the Bens Expedition—Brings a Million in Gold and Denials That the Cape Nome Fields Are Barren of Treasure—Some of the Strikes.

San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—The steamer Bertha arrived this morning from St. Michael's, via Unalaska, with ninety-seven passengers and about $1,000,000 in gold. The largest amount brought down by one person is $75,000. The purser says that there is wealth in the Cape Nome district, and declares that there is no truth in the stories of failure to find it.

Out of a party of seventeen people of the Bens expedition, who left Port Townsend June 11, 1898, for Kotzebue Sound, only Mrs. H. W. Bens of Clay City, Ky., survives. For twelve weeks she watched over her sick husband, and when he died she was left alone. After walking nine miles she found a cabin in which three fishermen were wintering. Here she became sick of scurvy, but finally reached St. Michael's and took passage for San Francisco on the Bertha. She will go to Bay City, Mich., where she has a mother, brother, and sister.

It was not until Mrs. Bens reached Nulate on her way south that she heard that the members of the party which had been left behind on the steamer Elk had all died during the winter and spring from scurvy.

List of the Dead.

Those who perished were:
COWDER, E., Bay City, Mich.
HIBBARD, CAPTAIN.
HUTTON, JAMES.
JOHNSON, FRANK, First Mate.
JOHNSON, PETER, Seattle.
McCALL, DANIEL, of Illinois.
MORRISON, JOHN, Duluth.
PLUMMER, EARL, Port Townsend.
SMITH, CAPTAIN.
SIX MEN from the steamer Eckert.

Gold on the Bertha.

Of the gold brought from the Klondike on the Bertha half a million dollars belongs to the Alaska Commercial company and over $200,000 is said to be in the hands of S. M. Liggett, G. D. McMirs, and H. Mercier.

Harry Smith of Fresno, Cal., is reported to have about $70,000. Of the ninety-seven passengers only thirty-five bring out more than a few hundred dollars cash, while about twenty are without any money.

Stories of privations at St. Michaels are confirmed by the passengers, who say there are hundreds of men there without beds or money to buy food. The rush from Dawson continues and will add to the destitution at the coast ports.

The reports from Cape Nome are extremely conflicting. The schooner Albion is reported to have sold an entire cargo of liquor at Cape Nome in one day, the price ranging as high as $7 a bottle for whisky and $6 for beer.

The settlement grew from a dozen tents to a city of several thousand people within a few weeks. There has been considerable disorder and fifteen soldiers have been sent from St. Michaels to that point.

All the claims on the water front for two miles on each side of Anville City have been taken up, and the mountains back of the place are staked off. There is nothing left for newcomers, who must purchase claims from those already on the ground.

It is said that Louis Lane in fourteen working days took out fifty-five pounds of gold—$10,000—from claim No. 9 on Anvil.

Many Deaths Reported.

Toledo, O., July 25.—A letter dated at Cape Nome, Alaska, June 22, from Frank Hertzer, states that in the camp of 800 miners twenty-five died during the winter of the scurvy and five more were frozen to death. The thermometer reached 73 below zero. He states that plenty of gold is being found.

Treasure Ships Sail.

Seattle, Wash., July 25.—[Special.]—Two treasure ships sailed today for the mouth of the Yukon after their second cargoes of gold. They were the Roanoke and the Laurada. They carried good passenger lists and 3,000 tons of provisions.

Phisicators Not Dead.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 25.—[Special.]—The report that Frank Phisicator and wife had been lost at sea is denied in a letter received today from Dawson, written by A. A. Johnson, who is employed in the Phisicator mines in Alaska. Johnson says that Phisicator left with $125,000 in gold.

Says Murderer Is Insane.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 25.—Alfred Solid brings news from Alaska that Arthur Goddard of this city, who murdered in Dawson his cabin mate, James Prater, on May 31, is insane. He will be tried in September.

GLENN'S ALASKA EXPLORATION.

Cook Inlet Expedition Traverses the Sushitna River and Reports Facts to the War Department.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received a communication from Captain Edwin T. Glenn, commanding the Cook Inlet exploring expedition in Alaska. The letter is dated at Tyconak, Alaska, June 26. Captain Glenn traversed the Sushitna River, his objective point being Indian Creek. He was accompanied by twelve men. Sushitna river is navigable for 125 miles with light steamers. Captain Glenn expected to find an overland trail from the head of navigation to the Tanana River and Circle City. Gold is to be found on all the streams, and there is a great deal of good agricultural land.

Bryan to Be a Delegate Next Year.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—The Post tomorrow will say: "Bryan will be a delegate to the next Democratic National convention. This statement was made by Congressman Clayton of Alabama, who reprcsents his State upon the Democratic National committee and who has just returned from the meeting of that committee in Chicago."

THE DOCTOR'S MISTAKE.

The doctor made a mistake in the number and called at the wrong house. No woman calls a doctor after she is once acquainted with the remedial value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in all diseases and drains common to the sex. Without humiliating questions or local examinations the cure is accomplished by the use of the "Favorite Prescription" supplemented by free medical advice if needed. This medicine is harmless in any condition of the system and can be taken without the slightest fear

TURNS IN DREYFUS' FAVOR

SENTIMENT NOW CHANGING TO THE PRISONER'S SIDE.

First Victory Won When Court-Martial Declined to Accept Beaurepaire's Alleged Evidence Intended to Blacken the Captain's Record Prior to the Period of His Arrest and Condemnation—Letter from Accused to Maitre Labori.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, July 25.—The first victory for Dreyfus has been won. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's new testimony will be publicly given. The Echo de Paris declares that when Beaurepaire produced his dossier at Rennes the President of the court-martial asked him to show his precise proofs of Dreyfus' guilt. Quesnay started a torrent of abuse of the prisoner, and made a movement to show a collection of papers intended to blacken Dreyfus' character before the period of the arrest and condemnation.

"Our instructions are explicit," interrupted the soldier judge. "Your matter is a new accusation, upon which we have no power to judge. The decision of the Court of Cassation restricts us exclusively to the bordereau. What have you concerning the bordereau?"

"Imagine my stupor," complains Quesnay. "They did not want to examine my papers bearing on the misconduct of Dreyfus and his past life. I think," continues the ex-magistrate naïvely, "I might have got around the younger members of the court but the President curtly interfered and wanted to keep me strictly to the bordereau. Seeing I would be completely disqualified, I preferred to fold up my papers and depart, after a twenty-five minutes' interview. I will publish my dossier and allow the public to decide the case, and thus see if their opinion will have weight with the judges."

As already cabled, judging Quesnay's court responses on the day of the Rennes interview the convocation is unsatisfactory to Quesnay.

The treatment of Quesnay by the court-martial takes an immense weight off the minds of Dreyfus' lawyers. It shows the exact attitude of the judges and the limitations of the trial.

"We are not afraid of the bordereau," said M. Labori today. "We can easily prove it was not the work of the prisoner. Our path is cleared. We owe a debt of gratitude to Beaurepaire for this."

Dreyfus' first victory, it is hoped, is prognostic of others, and marks the beginning of what Zola calls the débâcle Dreyfus case." Every one now realizes the wind has definitely turned in favor of the condemned man, and there is a rush to get into the right boat.

Letter from Dreyfus.

Two letters from Dreyfus written in Rennes on July 15 in prison to his wife and M. Labori were lost by the latter's secretary. The Labori letter was found by a person, who allowed me to obtain a copy. It is as follows:

"Dear Labori: You remember the combats we have engaged in. You have also labored hard. Let us hope recompense is at hand. The tomb which hides me here will longer have no reason for existing. Free I was, free I will become. With you and the brave Demange, who has remained faithful to me, we will vanquish our enemies, and justice on that day will have accomplished its mission. I know many have suffered for me. Few can tell my incalculable suffering out there in that Devil's Island. However, dear defender, I am still only a man disposed to work as in the past for this France, which so hates me.

"Your aid is precious, and I count on a speedy deliverance. DREYFUS.

"P. S.: I forgot to tell you when you are in Rennes come to relieve my ennui as often as possible. We will discuss things together. N'est ce pas?"

The text of the letter is authentic, and is believed to be the last letter written by Dreyfus up to the present date.

Corruption in Colonial Office.

Meline comes out in a weak article expressing his surprise at the trouble made over the letters and petition of Dreyfus sent to the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Meline neither denies nor admits the act of theft, sarcastically termed "kleptornamb." Meline tries to drag that watchdog of republicanism, M. Brisson, into the affair by saying that when he was Premier Brisson also withheld similar petitions for the same justifiable reasons. Brisson, not to be caught napping, calmly affirms he never withheld any such letters, because he never knew of their existence. This is proved by M. Troisiollot, Brisson's Minister of Colonies, who affirms such a letter never came in his possession.

This letter, it is understood, was received by Merwaart, former chief of the Cabinet, who, after Meline's retirement as Premier, was placed in a high position in the colonies in order to perform Meline's ignoble deeds. Basset, Merwaart's colleague, was a man of base character. His nefarious acts while Trouillot and Guillain were in office created a public scandal.

These incidents show the real trouble that is disturbing the republic lies in the corrupt bureaucracy, which, like a mortal disease, is ravaging the life of the country. Clemenceau says: "The cries of 'Death to the Jews!' 'Death to Dreyfus!' 'Death to Zola!' have given the French people savage appetites, otherwise they would never have assisted in the horrible lion and bull fight. Next they will want men burned as heretics, as in the days of Nero."

Dreyfus' Day in Prison.

M. Labori spent two hours with Dreyfus today. He informed his client that 20,000 francs, the amount of his four years' salary, had been placed in the court officers' hands by the government. Mme. Dreyfus, accompanied by her father, visited her husband at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She expressed uneasiness at the continuance of the fever spells. The prisoner's health is shattered irreparably, and the doctors think it will take years to eliminate the fever from his system.

Mme. Henry and Mlle. Pays are both cited as witnesses at the Rennes trial.

General Lucas left the city today. The gendarmes tonight received new and stricter orders concerning people passing the prison and court-martial building and Mme. Dreyfus' house. I had a little curiosity to see how the latter is guarded at night and went there at 3 o'clock this morning. Every few feet a gendarme stood rigid, while others patrolled the streets. This permits the wife of the prisoner to enjoy peaceful slumber.

In reference to the affair of Du Patty de Clam, a Judge has been sent to take the testimony of former Minister of War Cavaignac at his country residence.

Captain Villeneuve, who offered Syveton Sears a salary, was given sixty days at arrets de rigueurs.

General Pellieux Disciplined.

General Pellieux has been replaced as military Governor of Paris, by a Cabinet decision, by General Dalstein. General Pellieux is sent to Quimper to command a garrison brigade.

Safe conduct has been accorded to Esterhazy by General Carriere if he will consent to testify at the Rennes trial.

Uneasy Feeling in Paris.

The uneasy revolutionary state of the people is tempting the managers of the theaters to suit their presentations to public taste. The Comédie Française talks of inaugurating a series of performances of "Charlotte Corday." The selection is severely criticised, as such an account of the stormy revolutionary scenes is considered inopportune.

Seeing Syveton punished for exalting the Fatherland league, another professor thought to please the government by giving as a theme to the class in poetry President Loubet and the fourteenth of July review, on the right Deroulede, on the left Marchand, both assisting in an apotheosis of restoring honor to the innocent. President Loubet is exceedingly displeased and wants the professors of every opinion to maintain strict neutrality in the schools.

No Quarrel with Spain.

The attempt of Romero Robledo to take seriously if not tragically the ridiculous enthusiasm on the part of the inhabitants of Barcelona during Admiral Fournier's visits by interpellating the Cortes has failed. France and Spain have no intention of quarreling, as nothing is to be gained by opening the Pyrenees boundary question. The affair is treated with merited indifference. The trouble arose because the enthusiastic Spaniards, during the presentation of Admiral Fournier, insisted on the band repeating the "Marseillaise" five times and hissed the Spanish national hymn. Robledo considers that the incident showed a disposition of the Barcelonians to seek an incorporation with France. The French Admiral refused to assist at any more representations, thus demonstrating how the home government regards the affair.

Daily Topics in Paris.

The Judges have decided that the fortune of the widow of Kardec belonged to the natural heirs, not to the Society of Spiritualists.

The wheat question, which has been occupying public attention, continues perplexing to the Cabinet. Cheap bread or cheap wheat is the vital point of the discussion. Bread in Paris at the present wheat prices is dearer than in Chicago and other American and English cities. To aid the growers to try to solve the problem the Minister of Agriculture, through cables to French Consuls the world over, finds the total production of the two continents for 1899 to be 100,000,000 of hectoliters less than in 1898. In the general opinion the crop of France itself would yield an average quantity.

Senegalaise Again Delayed.

The departure of Marchand's Senegalaise troops is again delayed. The Minister of the Colonies decided to pay them their salaries and award the medals promised. It is considered that to send the men home with nothing for their pains will have a bad effect on the colony. The boat company which was to convey them to Senegal tomorrow will sue the government for breach of contract. The company will claim that it refused merchandise in order to convey the blacks, but is now obliged to leave for Africa with an empty boat.

Satisfaction is felt all over France over the signing of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France.

General De Negrier Degraded.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, July 25.—It is stated that the ministry decided today to severely punish General de Negrier, who has indulged repeatedly in remarks incompatible with discipline.

The decree ordering his degradation is dated July 25. It relieves General de Negrier of his functions as a member of the Supreme Council of War. It appears that in the course of a recent tour of inspection he addressed to the commanders of the corps a verbal communication violently censuring the government for its failure to defend the army, and declaring that if the government refused to interfere, they themselves must act in self-defense. General de Negrier invited the commanders to transmit the communication to all Generals and officers.

Attacks the New Treaty.

The Republique Français, referring to the reciprocity treaty between France and the United States signed at Washington yesterday, says:

"Washington dispatches announce the consummation of the Franco-American treaty. An enormous blunder, against which we endeavored to put the government on its guard, has then been consummated, and MM. Millerand and Delcasse have betrayed French industry and agriculture to the United States, and in these two branches of our national production ruins will be heaped on ruins.

"True, the treaty has not yet been ratified, and we affirm that it will not be without discussion. Industrial and agricultural associations on every side are, indeed, becoming agitated and manifold protests are being made, and when the Chamber reassembles the government will find itself face to face with an opposition formidably equipped with arguments, and which will energetically lay bare the fatal consequences of the convention which so cruelly betrays French interests."

Notes from Foreign Lands.

BASLE—Nicholas Ruggenbach, builder of the Rigni railway, is dead.

BREST—The battleship Suffren, the largest ship in the French navy, was launched.

QUEBEC—The new passenger steamer Mistassini has been burned at its wharf at Roberval on Lake St. John.

CHRISTIANIA—The government has decided to proclaim a law introducing a purely Norwegian flag for Consulates.

PARIS—The Politique Coloniale states that Russia and Japan are arming with a view to a possible conflict in Corea.

ANTWERP—The strike of dockmen is spreading. Workmen on the vessels of the Transatlantique and Red Star lines struck.

VIENNA—Riotous agitations against the new taxes continue and conflicts have occurred at Vienna, Gratz, and other towns.

ADELAIDE—Oscar Gerard, an American comedian who has been playing with the "Belle of New York" company here, is dead.

PARIS—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, entertained his colleagues of the Venezuelan commission at dinner.

PORT AU PRINCE—The German steamer Rhenania, which grounded in the roads here on July 23, has been released without damage.

CETTINJE—The Duchess of Jutta has arrived here. Crown Prince Danilo met her at Antanavari. Their marriage will take place on Thursday.

MANAGUA—President Zelaya of Nicaragua has gone to meet General Terencio Sierra, President of Honduras, with the object of making an offensive and defensive treaty.

MADRID—The Bank of Spain will be authorized to raise its circulation to 2,500,000,000 pesetas. Loans to the treasury will be made at 2½ per cent and private loans at 5 per cent.

TRIEST—Admiral Dewey in the afternoon entertained Frederick W. Hossfeld, the United States Consul here, and a number of other Americans at a concert given on the Olympia.

ST. PETERSBURG—The funeral of the Czarowitz takes place at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday. Funeral wreaths have been received from Queen Victoria, Emperor William, King Humbert, and President Loubet.

PARIS—With regard to the alleged shoplifting at the Louvre, with which the name of Miss Hobbs, an American, was associated, the management has withdrawn the charge and explains that there was a mistake.

RESULTS AT THE HAGUE.

AMERICAN DELEGATES GRATIFIED BY THE PEACE PROGRESS.

In Conjunction with the British Envoys They Have Accomplished Much Toward Providing Means to Settle Differences Without Resort to Arms—Provision Insisted Upon That Carries Out the Purposes of the Monroe Doctrine—Review of Work.

[BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.]

The Hague, July 25.—[Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.]—I have seen the American delegates and they talked freely about the conference, but refused to make a statement about the results. The following, however, may be accepted as a fairly accurate summary of the views they entertain:

The conference achieved a great success—much greater than the delegates anticipated. The establishment of a permanent court of arbitration on the American principle of revision plus the French declaration of the duty of neutrals to recommend disputing powers to resort to the arbitration court rather than to war presents vast progress in the evolution of human society.

The recognition of the duty to represent to disputants the desirability of resorting to the arbitration court entails no obligation on the Americans inconsistent with their traditional policy. This is made absolutely clear by the declaration signed by the American delegation, read in full at the conference today and entered on the records.

The relations between the American and other delegates, notably the English, German, and Russian, have been extremely friendly. The Englishmen and Americans acted throughout almost like a joint delegation. This was due to no arrangement or direction, but solely because both nations found common ground of defense of common interests, civilization, and humanity.

After the arbitration convention is signed it will probably be open to the adhesion of all other powers not represented at the conference on condition that no original signatory of the convention object.

The Hague, July 25.—An arrangement has been agreed to with regard to the objection raised by the American delegates to the use of the word "duty" in article 27 of the general act in a way that would imply any obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in disputes between European governments, and vice versa. The word is retained, but a declaration is inserted that nothing in the convention shall impose an obligation upon the United States to interfere in European affairs or vice versa.

It has been decided that the various conventions shall remain open for signature by the several powers until Dec. 31, 1899.

GERMANS COMPLAIN OF KAUTZ.

American Admiral Accused of Discourtesy in Not Having Anthem Played on Leaving Apia.

Berlin, July 26.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a letter, the writer of which complains that Rear Admiral Kautz, when leaving Apia, had the American and British anthems performed by the band of his ship, but omitted to order that the German anthem be played while passing the German cruiser which lay in the harbor, the crew of which was ready to give the usual cheers, but stepped back in silence when the omission was noticed.

HOT DAY AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Second Regiment Goes Through Target and Battalion Drill Under Stress of Weather.

Springfield, Ill., July 25.—[Special.]—This was a hot, dull day at Camp Lincoln. The members of the Second Regiment found it quite as oppressive as some of the days spent in the South during the war with Spain. The First Battalion caught the full fury of the July sun, for it was on the rifle range the greater part of the day. The battalion was commanded by Major Mair, who put the boys through a vigorous practice shoot, including work on the ranges up to 500 yards and skirmish runs that brought out the perspiration. When the men returned from the range they had excellent scores to their credit, and Major Mair expressed himself as being highly pleased with the day's work.

WORK OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

Chief Wilkie's Men Have Made a Good Record in Unearthing Counterfeit Money.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—The thirty-fourth annual report of the secret service division, submitted to Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie today, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, there were arrested for making or passing counterfeit money and kindred crimes 679 persons. Of these 218 were convicted and 293 are awaiting action of the courts. The acquittals were less than 24 per cent. Of seventy-nine cases undetermined at the close of the previous year sixty-four were convicted.

Fall Causes Norman Hyde's Death.

Norman Hyde, the wheelman of the steamer Roman, who fell down one of the hatchways on Monday morning, died at the County Hospital yesterday as a result of his injuries. His skull and right arm were fractured. An inquest will be held today.

Steamer Chartered for Troops.

Berlin, July 26.—The Vossische Zeitung is authority for the statement that the United States government has chartered for six months the steamer Siam, belonging to the Oriental Steamship company of Hums, to transport troops to Manila.

CRISIS IN KRUGER'S PLANS.

(Continued from first page.)

and the exclusive control of that explosive placed in the hands of concessionaires.

The concessionaires, by reason of their monopoly, charge exorbitant prices. Dynamite which an American firm has offered to deliver at the mines for $10.62 per case of fifty pounds costs from $20 to $23.75 per case, thus materially lowering the profit to be obtained from working the low-grade ore of the Rand.

The dynamite concession has been held for years by a German firm and Kruger has been frequently charged by his enemies of being a beneficiary of the monopoly. He has steadfastly refused to listen to any discussion of a proposal to abolish the concession and permit the importation of dynamite by the mine-owners or its manufacture within the limits of the republic. The uitlanders have offered to pay a duty or tariff of 20 shillings per case if allowed to import the explosive. This proposal has heretofore been rejected by the Volksraad, which has been entirely responsive to President Kruger's influence.

The bill for the renewal of the dynamite concession has been before the Volksraad from the beginning of its present session. Apparently the pressure of the commercial bodies at Johannesburg has been productive of results, for the foregoing dispatches indicate President Kruger's resignation is based solely on the Volksraad's opposition to a renewal of the concession.

TO VOID RAILROAD FRANCHISE.

Evanston Aldermen Start a Movement Aimed at the Milwaukee and St. Paul North of Church Street.

A movement is on foot in the Evanston Council to forfeit the franchise of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company north of Church street on the ostensible ground that the company is not running cars on those tracks as the franchise requires. Alderman Gooch introduced a resolution for the forfeiture at the last meeting of the Council, and it was referred to the Judiciary committee. He explained the real motive of the move for a forfeiture last night as follows:

"The St. Paul has a valuable right of way north of Church street which it has leased to the Milwaukee Electric. I am not antagonistic to either road. I want both of them, but on different rights of way. Steam and electric roads cannot be run over the same tracks. If the St. Paul runs its cars the electric will have to stop, and if it does not we will declare its franchise forfeited. In either case the electric road will have to get a different right of way.

"The Northwestern has assured us that it will elevate its tracks next year, and if it does there would not be more dangerous crossings in the country than those made by an electric line running parallel with a high embankment, as would happen if the St. Paul leases its tracks to the Milwaukee Electric. This we mean to prevent. The only way is not to let the electric road use the tracks north of Church street and compel the St. Paul to continue to use its tracks for steam power only."

The Council is said to stand eight to six against forfeiture, but Alderman Gooch is confident this can be changed. If the Judiciary committee reports favorably a special meeting of the Council will be called to take action.

Bero-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 84 Washington street, agents.

ENGLAND TO END ROW.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR ADJUSTING THE ALASKAN QUARREL.

London Foreign Office Relieves Canada of Responsibility in the Matter and Will Deal Directly with Washington—Secretary Hay and Reginald Tower, British Charge d'Affaires, Make Progress Toward a Settlement—Points at Issue.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—[Special.]—So sanguine are the officials of the State department that a temporary boundary line in Alaska will be agreed upon in the near future that Secretary Hay and Reginald Tower, the British Charge d'Affaires, are making preparations for an extended vacation.

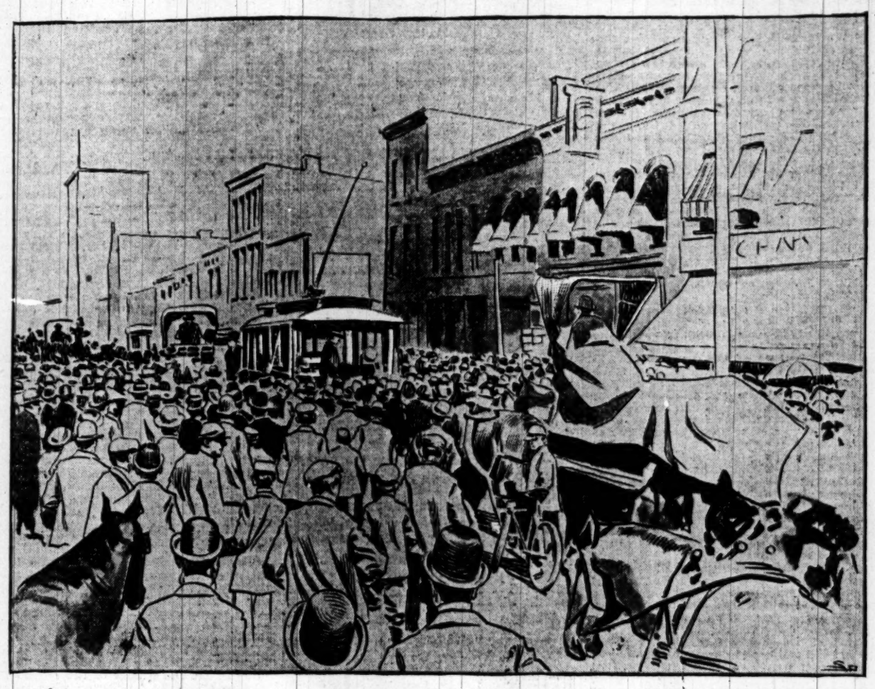
Mr. Tower leaves tomorrow for Newport, where he will establish the embassy for the rest of the summer, and Secretary Hay will leave for New England within a few days. They will be within easy distance of each other, and it would not be surprising if a temporary agreement were reached in the immediate future.

The hopes of Secretary Hay do not stop here, but he feels encouraged that the whole vexatious question is in a fair way of settlement. Canada has been eliminated from the negotiations, and the British government has the matter in hand and will settle the dispute to its own satisfaction. The transfer of the scene of negotiations on the temporary agreement from London to Washington is one of the most encouraging signs, and Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower have accomplished more within the last twenty-four hours than has been brought about since the adjournment of the Joint High commission.

It was rather difficult to figure out by cable just what the two governments were trying to do, but Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower have by the use of maps and a desire to evolve something come so near an agreement that the officials are enthusiastic over the outlook. As stated in THE TRIBUNE this morning, this government offered a free port of entry on the Lynn Canal during the meeting of the Joint High commission, but this was rejected on the ground that the canal belonged to Canada, and it would be impossible for Canadians to reach the Klondike unless this point was surrendered by the United States. This government would not listen to such an unreasonable proposition and the negotiations fell through.

Now this concession is again offered, and with Canada eliminated it is believed success will attend the efforts of Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower. Sovereignty will not be yielded to Canada nor will that government be permitted to fortify the port at which it is proposed to allow the Canadians free entry. The concession will be granted for a limited time so as to assure the permanent settlement of the dispute. It is feared that if the concession were granted for an indefinite time there would be no disposition to finally settle the long drawn out controversy.

While this government does not wish to submit the dispute to arbitration, preferring to settle it by agreement, it has not refused to arbitrate, but insists on naming the limits of the territory which the arbitrators may take into consideration. The inflammatory speeches in the Canadian House of Commons have been lost sight of in view of the satisfactory situation now existing, and the only embarrassing feature to this government is the demand of the Michigan lumbermen for retaliation against Canada. With the prospects of a settlement of the question in sight it is not believed the lumbermen will be unreasonable, but if they insist on retaliation the government will not jeopardize the success of the negotiations by forcing a commercial war between Canada and the United States. There will be no meeting of the Joint High commission on Aug. 2, and it is extremely doubtful if that body will have another meeting. It is believed that future negotiations will be confined to the London Foreign office and the State department and that Canada will be ignored.



CLEVELAND STREET CAR STRIKE—SCENE IN PROSPECT STREET.

COMMANDER B. H. M'CALLA, U. S. NAVY.

In a Lecture at Newport He Declared the Sinking of the Merrimac to Block Santiago Harbor a Military Mistake.

CANADIANS LESS AGGRESSIVE.

Communications from the Imperial Government Tend to Ease the Situation at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., July 25.—[Special.]—A less serious view is being taken of the Alaskan episode. The Journal, which yesterday was emphatically aggressive, says today:

The speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Alaska question have evidently wakened up the Anglo-Saxon alliance to a suddenly vivid appreciation of the fact that this particular portion of Anglo-Saxondom proposes to be attended to and has lungs.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is understood to have received communications from the imperial government of a more reassuring character than the London cables indicate. He has expressed himself to the effect that when he is at liberty to make a full statement, with the concurrence of the imperial authorities, it will be found there was far less foundation for the strictures of Sir Charles Tupper not only on the British but on the United States side than published statements have led the people to infer.

A member of the Cabinet said this evening:

"The main cause of trouble is that the people of the United States do not understand the Canadian view. If the Canadian side were understood much of the opposition to it would disappear."

In this connection and as evidencing the sober thought of the leaders of public opinion in Canada the Daily Citizen today says:

Canada confides in the innate love of justice and fair play which is a characteristic of both great branches of the Anglo-Saxon people to secure some relief from an intolerable position.

INSISTS UPON ARBITRATION.

London Newspaper Presents an Argument in Behalf of Canada on Alaskan Question.

London, July 26.—The Daily Mail this morning in a rather strong editorial on the Alaskan boundary dispute contends that the interpretation of the treaty is preëminently a matter for arbitration.

"Yet," says the Daily Mail, "the United States declines to arbitrate simply because the political pressure from the Pacific coast States is so strong that the President fears his reëlection might be endangered if he took the just course.

"We would not be misunderstood. Canada asks no concessions, except for what she considers her own by right, and she is so confident of her case that she is ready to go before any international tribunal. Reciprocity concessions are talked of, but why should Canada pay a high price for what seems to be her own?

"Whenever the United States has proposed arbitration of any dispute, England has invariably acceded. Why should the United States today hang back, unless they think that their case is weak. The United States have the reputation of being hard bargainers. That is all well, and we have often made concessions to them simply because we did not desire to quarrel over trifles, but here the vital interests of Canada are concerned and it must be clearly understood that we cannot sacrifice Canada. We want justice, and an open port or two if not justice."

CULLOM ON ALASKA DISPUTE.

Illinois Senator Says Talk of War Resulting from the Controversy Is Nonsense.

"The talk of war coming out of this trouble over the Alaskan boundary is nonsense," said Senator Cullom, who was in the city yesterday. "Public sentiment, both in England and in this country, would never countenance war over any such dispute. I believe an agreement will be reached without arbitration, but if necessary the matter will be arbitrated.

"I had several talks with Lord Herschel, the head of the British commission in Washington, before his last illness, and he expressed himself to me as absolutely confident the matter would be adjusted without serious trouble.

"The trouble all comes from the Canadians, who are jealous of the growing friendliness between this country and England, and who think they see in it a menace to a proper consideration by England of the grievances which Canada imagines it has against this country."

LOOKS FOR CHEAPER FARE.

Mayor Maybury of Detroit Suggests a Way of Reducing Cost of Transportation.

Detroit, Mich., July 25.—Mayor Maybury sent to the Council tonight a message, in which he contended that the Council has power under the older street railway ordinances to regulate rates of fare. Said ordinances provide rates of fare shall be "not more than five cents." The Mayor suggested that the Council pass amendments to these ordinances, fixing the rate of fare at three cents.

After a deal of debate as to the disposition of the Mayor's recommenation, the Council referred them to the Committee on Judiciary and the Corporation Counsel.

The Lake Shore and Mount Clemens' Suburban railway company, which has recently been refused the use of the Citizens' Street railway company's terminals into the city, tonight made application for a franchise over the only remaining eastern inlet to the center of the city. The application promises three-cent fares within the city limits.

THINK IT HOMER BOOTS' BODY.

Family Fears That Its Runaway Son Was Run Over and Killed at Neoga.

Greenup, Ill., July 25.—[Special.]—The family of I. A. Boots believes that the beheaded body found at Neoga is that of Homer, though it has not yet given up search for him. The head was severed by a freight train and the face badly disfigured. Homer Boots was 13 years old. He and his father had trouble, and he, in company with Ross Drum, ran away from here June 27. Drum has since returned. The family heard of the killing at Neoga several days ago, but the body was so disfigured that absolute identification was impossible.

MISTAKES OF THE NAVY.

CAPT. M'CALLA'S LECTURE CAUSES A STIR AMONG THE OFFICERS.

Commander of the Marblehead, in Lecturing on the Lessons of the War, Declares That the Blockading of Cervera's Fleet Was Helpful to the Enemy and That the Sinking of the Merrimac Was Unwise—Criticises Admiral Sampson by Inference.

Newport, R. I., July 25.—[Special.]—The criticism by inference of Admiral Sampson by Captain McCalla of the Marblehead is causing a stir among the naval officers. In his lecture on "The Lessons of the War" before the War College here yesterday, he said in part:

"In the battle of July 3 no opportunity was offered for the flag officer in immediate command of our ships to attempt any steaming order of combination other than the one which had already been prescribed by the commander-in-chief in anticipation of what actually happened. Indeed, it was fortunate that no signal was made from the flagship, as none was needed. The commander of each of the tactical units knew exactly what to do, having prepared himself for what happened by making a study of the situation and of the orders of the Admiral commanding.

"The best criticism of the battle which I have read was that of the Japanese Naval Attaché in Washington, who witnessed the battle and who said among other things: 'It was simple, because it was well done. If it had not been well done it would not have been simple. It was a good test—it was a surprise; the Admiral was absent; the result was the same.'

Cervera's Course Wise.

"Professional and non-professional critics have explained what Cervera should have done on the 3d day of July to have been successful, and all agree after the custom of condemning what he actually did, because he failed. In my opinion he adopted the best tactics for the situation and the one which gave him the only chance of escape; for I have come to the conclusion that no matter what he might have done his squadron was doomed to defeat if it left the harbor either by day or night.

"War has never been made without mistakes and we should be unwilling to refer to those made in the naval campaign of 1898. It is understood from the narrative of Captain Admiral Sampson, published in the Century for April, that the original suggestion for sinking a collier in the entrance to Santiago harbor was presented during a conference of the commanding officers on the flagship New York in the Bahama Channel after a report had been received from Schley at Santiago.

Serious Error Made.

"It was then thought to be necessary that additional means should be adopted to confine Cervera in that port until the blockading squadron of Admiral Schley could be reinforced. But from a military point of view it was a serious error to try and keep the Spanish ships in the harbor. The one thing which seemed desirable was to encourage them to come outside for battle. And, in addition, by attempting to block the channel we at once committed a more serious mistake, because we advertised the fact that we did not intend to force the entrance to the harbor and to bring Cervera to action.

"The policy of the blockading force thus foreshadowed must have given Cervera and his government some temporary relief, improved the morale of his officers and men, and enabled him to land a force of 1,100 seamen from his ships to assist the army. Under such circumstances success was not probable, but as the attempt failed and did not prevent Cervera from coming out to meet defeat we can never regret that the Merrimac was sent in, for it gave the navy an opportunity of exhibiting such splendid gallantry and fearlessness of death that every American must be proud of Hobson and his companions."

No Accounting Likely.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—[Special.]—It is not believed that Commander McCalla will be called to account for saying in his Newport lecture that the sinking of the Merrimac was a mistake, although the naval authorities refuse to discuss the matter. It is customary for naval officers to submit their lectures before delivering them, and it is believed that this rule was followed by Commander McCalla.

While his remarks are construed in the nature of a criticism of his superior officers, Admiral Sampson himself has said the sinking of the Merrimac was not successful, as it was not sunk in the exact position intended, owing to the fact the collier lost its rudder.

In view of this admission on Admiral Sampson's part it is not believed that the Commander will be called upon for an explanation.

HARD TASKS FOR THE PA[illegible]OR.

Chicago Minister Resigns at Columbus, Ind., Because of an Objectionable Contract.

Columbus, Ind., July 25.—[Special.]—The congregation of the Christian Church here is stirred up over the unexpected resignation of the pastor, the Rev. E. B. Widger, who came here only ten weeks ago from Chicago. He read his resignation from the pulpit on Sunday, but vouched no explanation. It has since developed that trouble arose between him and Elder Joseph I. Irwin, a banker. Mr. Irwin submitted a contract which stipulated that Mr. Widger must guarantee to increase the attendance at the church, must increase its finances, and hold a successful revival in winter. He also named a much smaller salary than the pastor had agreed to. Much indignation is expressed and a division of the church is threatened.

TALK OF TELEPHONE COMBINE.

Project of the Independent Manufacturers May Yet Be Carried to Completion.

The proposed $7,000,000 combination of Chicago and Eastern independent manufacturers of telephones, which failed to come to a head several weeks ago, is being talked of again. William T. Blaine of the Victor Telephone Manufacturing company is credited with being the prime mover in the revived scheme.

"There is nothing to give out at present," said Mr. Blaine yesterday, "but should there be a combination of independent telephone manufacturers without overcapitalization and on a sound basis, it might be found highly beneficial to all concerned."

Virginia Hot Springs.

Magnificent pleasure and health resort in Alleghenies. Mountains. Altitude, 2,500 feet. Finest bathhouse in the world. Big Four office, 234 Clark street.

The Cup Defender

that wins the race to health and refreshment is

Hydrox

Ginger Ale
Root Beer
Lemon Soda
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—the pure kind.

Chemists and physicians commend the Hydrox products for their absolute purity and cleanliness.

Wholesale price list will be sent to dealers upon application.

The Consumers Co.

Works, 35th, Butler & 36th Streets.
Telephone South 620.

GARVIN IN POOR FORM.

HIS UNCERTAIN WORK, COUPLED WITH BAD FIELDING, LOSES GAME.

Donahue's Error Helps to Bring Defeat Upon Chicago — Cowboys Hit Kitson Well, but the Batting Is Not in Sequence—All the Ill-Luck Comes in the Fifth Inning, When the Orioles Make Victory Secure—Home Team Rallies in the Eighth.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	56	28	.667	Pittsburg	41	42	.494
Boston	51	30	.630	Cincinnati	40	41	.494
St. Louis	48	33	.593	New York	35	45	.438
Philadelphia	48	34	.585	Louisville	33	46	.417
Baltimore	46	35	.568	Washington	31	54	.364
Chicago	45	35	.563	Cleveland	15	68	.181

Yesterday's Results.

Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 12.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.

Games Today.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Baltimore at Cleveland.
Washington at Pittsburg.

DROPS TO SIXTH POSITION.

By Losing the Last Game of the Baltimore Series Chicago Goes Down the Percentage Column.

Walla Tonehka was a Choctaw Indian who was sentenced to death and who played baseball on the team at Allkichi, in the Indian Territory. Many times he was reprieved in order that he might go into the game in the eighth inning and bat out a victory, but one day he struck out and the Territorial officers shot him. Had one of the Chicago players been in Walla Tonehka's dilemma yesterday the crowd of 3,000 who journeyed to the West Side park would have turned thumbs down, for the Cowboys by indifferent work permitted the minor league aggregation from Baltimore to push them back to sixth place in the pennant race by walloping them by a score of 7 to 3.

Some poor fielding, a little bad pitching, all condensed into one inning, gave the Orioles a victory, and Garvin, the latest recruit, was the victim. O'Day and McGarr each contributed a bad decision. Donahue threw in an awful error, and a few hits did the rest.

Pitcher Garvin Weakens.

The Cowboys hit Kitson well but disconnectedly, yet with decent umpiring and good fielding they might have won. Still Garvin pitched an erratic game—the worst he has yet put up—and brought defeat upon himself. Garvin started like a whirlwind but subsided to a gentle breeze in the end. His showing since joining the Cowboys has been a strange one. He has pitched five games and in each one he has had one bad inning. In each bad inning he has been partly a victim of circumstances, partly a martyr to nervousness. Donahue helped him lose yesterday, while O'Day and McGarr rendered much assistance.

The game was cleverly played. Chicago made three rapid double plays and McCormick played a beautiful fielding game. While strong in defense, the Cowboys proved weak in offensive action and could make but few runs. Twice Kitson seemed to break, but in both instances the Broncho Busters seemed overanxious to hit, and their haste spoiled the opportunity.

Neither side tallied in the first, although the Cowboys found Kitson for two singles. The trouble started in the second when Garvin, after striking out La Chance, put over two strikes on Keister, then hit the batter. Sheckard followed with a hit and Magoon drove the ball over third, sending home the first tally. As Magoon started to steal some one called to McCormick to touch the runner and Sheckard scored while Magoon was being chased.

Chicago's First Score.

Chicago recovered one tally in the second when Demont singled, stole, and scored on Donahue's ripping hit past McGraw.

The pount remained unchanged until the fifth, the Cowboys neglecting several chances to tally. In the fifth Sheckard, who usually hits to right, dropped a fly into left between the displaced fielders, and reached second. Magoon sacrificed, advancing Sheckard to third, and he scored on Robinson's hit.

The drowning misery came in the sixth. The irrepressible McGraw led the inning with a base hit, and O'Day gave Homes an undeserved base on balls. Then came a double steal and McGraw was caught a foot away from third, but McGarr, who possibly did not see the play, called him safe. Brodie followed with a hit which sent two runs across, and the reign of terror commenced. La Chance forced Brodie. Keister doubled, and Donahue erred grievously when Sheckard rolled the ball down the infield. Magoon's hit sent home the fourth tally, after which Green put an end to the disaster by capturing Robinson's fly and doubling Magoon off first.

Rally Comes Too Late.

The Orioles did not score again, and, although the Cowboys hit hard, they could not overcome the big handicap. The eighth started with promise of great results. Ryan drew a base, Green tripled, and Mertes drove a terrific liner to left. Holmes captured the hit and put a quietus on the rising enthusiasm of the crowd, but the noise bubbled forth again when Everitt smashed a double to left. The next two seemed in haste to make hits and perished without adding to the total of the Cowboys. The ninth was uneventful and Chicago dropped lower in the scale. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, rf	4	1	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 1b	4	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	1
McC'm'k, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	1	0
Demont, ss	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Connor, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	1	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	0
Garvin, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Chance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	8	11	27	25	2	1	4	0	4

*Batted for Garvin.

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
McGraw, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Holmes, lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brodie, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keister, 2b	3	1	2	3	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, rf	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Magoon, ss	4	2	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Robinson, c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kitson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	7	9	11	27	13	0	2	1	0	1

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Hits	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Hits	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Place and date—Chicago, July 25. Attendance—2,000. Two-base hits—Keister, Everitt. Three-base hit—Green. Sacrifice hit—Magoon. Double plays—Connor-McCormick-Everitt [2]. Green-Everitt. Hit by pitcher—Ryan. Three-base hits—Stewart. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, La Chance, Robinson, Garvin [2]. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr. Time of game—1:34.

Notes of the Game.

It was rumored in the grand stand Pitcher Fiyle had been released, but Manager Burns denied the tale.

Lange and Callahan are taking treatment at a hot air hospital. Lange's leg is being affected by intense dry heat, and Callahan is undergoing the same treatment for his lame shoulder.

Philadelphia comes today to open a series of four games. The Quakers started West with good pennant chances, but the unlooked for defeats at Pittsburg have put a crimp in their aspirations.

McCormick made a wonderful play on Sheckard's slow bounder in the ninth. He came in fast, scooped the ball up near first, and, still running, snapped the sphere to Everitt a yard ahead of the runner.

Garvin has made a queer record for Chicago. He has pitched five games and lost four. In each game his opponents have batted him in one inning. Pittsburg made four runs in the second inning, Boston nicked four in the seventh but lost, Brooklyn made five in the third inning, New York made four in the fourth, and yesterday Baltimore made four in the sixth.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—By bunching their hits in the fifth inning the Perfectos took another game from New York today. McBride, the colt pitcher, was on the rubber for St. Louis, and only in one inning could the Giants do anything with his curves. Attendance, 3,900. Score:

St. Louis	R	B	P	A	E	New York	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Y. Str'ng'r, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Cross, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Grady, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Padden, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Wallace, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Crawf'd, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Seymour, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Nichols, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	7	1	0	Farrell, c	0	0	4	0	0
McBride, p	1	1	0	2	0	Garvin, p	0	0	0	1	0
						*Wilson	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	3	27	10	1	Totals	2	4	24	15	3

*Batted for Carrick.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Two-base hits—McBride, Grady. Three-base hit—Crawford. Double plays—Tebeau-Wallace. Base on balls—Off McBride, 3; off Carrick, 6. Wild pitches—McBride, 2. Struck out—By McBride, 5; by Carrick, 1. Time, 1:45. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburg, 15; Philadelphia, 12.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 25.—Pittsburg made it five straight from Philadelphia by winning a game full of errors and poor plays. The only feature was Williams' duplicate of his feat yesterday—knocking out a home run with two men on bases. Attendance 2,400. Score:

Pittsburg	R	B	P	A	E	Philadel'a	R	B	P	A	E
Beau'ont, cf	3	1	0	0	0	Cooley, 1b	1	1	9	0	1
McCarthy, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	2	0	2	0	0
Williams, 3b	2	4	0	2	0	Delehan'y, lf	3	2	4	0	1
McCreery, rf	2	3	3	0	0	Chiles, 2b	0	2	3	2	2
Schriver, c	0	1	4	0	1	Flick, rf	2	2	2	1	2
Ely, ss	2	1	3	3	1	Lauder, 3b	2	2	2	1	2
Clark, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	McFarland, c	0	1	3	2	1
O'Brien, 2b	2	0	0	4	2	Cross, ss	2	1	3	2	1
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	1	0	Bernhart, p	1	0	0	1	0
Sparks, p	3	0	0	1	0	Fraser, p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	15	15	27	10	4	Totals	12	13	24	7	9

Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	2	6	3	1	*	—15
Philadelphia	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	—12

Two-base hits—Cross, Williams, McFarland. Home run—Williams. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Cooley. Stolen base—McCarthy [2]. Delehanty [2], Flick, Cross. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 4; off Sparks, 6; off Fraser, 4. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Sparks, 2; by Fraser, 3. Wild pitches—Fraser, 2. Time—2:45. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

Postponed Because of Rain.

The Cincinnati-Boston and Louisville-Brooklyn games were postponed because of rain at Cincinnati and wet grounds at Louisville.

MEETINGS OF THE MAGNATES.

Hart, Robison, Von der Horst, and Comiskey Hold Frequent Consultations—Rogers Comes Today.

There have been meetings of the baseball magnates ever since the Baltimore club struck Chicago, but to what end neither Hart, Robison, nor Von der Horst, nor yet Comiskey will tell. The three National league magnates, who control five clubs, have been together frequently and their meetings have caused comment—coming as they do at the same time with the talk of a rival league. Then Colonel John I. Rogers suddenly concludes to travel with his team, and will arrive in Chicago today. The purpose of his visit to Chicago is unknown.

Colonel Rogers Arrives Today.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 25.—[Special.]—Colonel John I. Rogers will join the Philadelphia club in Chicago tomorrow. The Quakers expect a big shaking up. It would not be surprising to hear of Cooley's release or trade soon. He has not been playing the game. Besides he has a tendency to convivial habits which are not admired by his employers. The Philadelphia management today received a letter from Truby, the old second baseman of the Chicago team, asking for a trial. Truby is at present playing with the Youngstown (O.) team, and he declares his injured leg has entirely healed.

New Player for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—The Philadelphia Baseball club has secured Infielder Owens of the Norwich, Conn., team to play second base, and he is now on his way to join the Phillies at Chicaro. Second Baseman La Jole, who is laid up with water on the knee as a result of a collision with Shortstop Steinfeldt of the Cincinnati team nearly two weeks ago, is improving slowly and probably will get back into the game in about ten days.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis Wins a Grand Game from Milwaukee—Results of Other Contests.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—[Special.]—Scott won a pitchers' battle today. Stewart's triple and Kahoe's single earned the winning run. Score:

Indianap's	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee	R	B	P	A	E
Hogr'r, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Waldron, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Hartill, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Hasty, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Motz, 1b	0	0	15	1	0	Nicol, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McFar'd, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Weaver, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Flynn, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Andr's, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Stew'd, 2b	1	2	0	4	0	Schoch, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Hickey, 3b	1	1	0	0	1	Stafford, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	1	0	0	Sharp, c	0	0	4	0	0
Scott, p	0	1	2	7	0	Rettger, p	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	2	7	27	16	1	Totals	1	4	24	14	0

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	*—2
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Rettger, 1. Struck out—Weaver, Gray, Barnes. Wild pitches—Rettger. Hit by pitcher—Motz. Three-base hit—Stewart. Sacrifice hits—Motz [2], Barnes, Stafford. Double plays—Stewart-Flynn-Motz, Schoch-Stafford. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 5. Umpire—Brennan. Time—1:30. Attendance—800.

Bisons and Millers Split Even.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25.—[Special.]—It took just six minutes for a police court jury to declare the Sunday ball players not guilty. Then the Buffalo and Minneapolis teams went to the park and played two games each winning one. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Buffalo	R	B	P	A	E	M'neapolis	R	B	P	A	E
Knoll, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Garry, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Nance, lf	0	3	1	0	0
White, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Wilmot, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b	0	2	10	2	0	Andrus, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Hall, ss	0	0	2	6	1	Werden, 1b	0	2	10	1	0
Hallman, 2b	2	2	2	2	1	Smith, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Gr'wer, 3b	0	1	3	1	0	Schriver, c	0	0	3	0	0
Diggins, c	0	1	3	1	0	Fisher, c	0	1	4	1	1
Baker, p	0	0	0	0	0	Menefee, p	2	2	1	0	1
Kearns, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Coleman, p	1	0	0	1	0						
Totals	4	7	36	16	2	Totals	7	10	27	17	a

*Menefee out for running out of base line.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

First base on balls—Baker, 4; Kearns, 1; Coleman, 1; Menefee, 3. Struck out—By Baker, 2; by Kearns, 1; by Menefee, 3. Two-base hits—Hallman, Gremminger, Menefee. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Dillon, Wilmot. Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Minneapolis, 4. Hit by pitcher—Knoll. Umpire—Haskell. Time—2:00.

SECOND GAME.

Buffalo	R	B	P	A	E	Minneap's	R	B	P	A	E
Knoll, rf	1	0	3	0	0	Davis, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Garry, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Nance, lf	1	2	0	0	0
White, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Wilmot, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b	2	2	6	1	0	Andr's, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Hall, ss	2	1	2	1	0	Werden, 1b	0	1	10	0	3
Hall'n, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Smith, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Grem'r, 3b	0	1	4	4	0	Abor, 2b	0	1	0	2	5
Diggins, c	0	0	2	1	0	Fisher, c	1	1	4	3	0
Gray, p	0	1	1	0	0	Parker, p	0	1	0	2	0
						Carey	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	6	11	27	10	1	Totals	3	10	24	11	8

Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	*—2
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

First base on balls—Off Gray, 2; off Parker, 3. Struck out—Gray, 1; Parker, 5. Three-base hits—Dillon, Nance. Two-base hits—Hallman, Gremminger, Parker, Nance, Wilmot. First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Minneapolis, 1. Stolen bases—Knoll, Dillon, Hallman, Gremminger. Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Minneapolis, 7. Hit by pitcher—Werden. Umpire—Haskell. Time—2:00.

Grand Rapids, 11; St. Paul, 4.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 25.—[Special.]—Denzer was hit hard in the third, sixth, and seventh innings. In those three innings he was touched for fifteen hits, with a total of twenty bases, and ten runs were netted. Waddell's home run in the sixth was made with the bases full. McGill, late of St. Paul, was signed by Manager Loftus. Score:

G. Rapids	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul	R	B	P	A	E
Pickett'g, cf	2	3	2	0	0	Hoffer, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Genins, 3b	2	2	2	4	1	Burke, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Crawf'd, lf	0	3	1	0	0	Lally, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Frank, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Glenn'n, 2b	0	2	2	2	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	11	3	1	Decker, 1b	0	0	9	2	1
Bierba'r, 2b	1	1	2	5	1	Shugart, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Eustace, ss	2	2	0	2	0	Irwin, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Buckley, c	1	2	7	4	0	Isbell, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Waddell, p	2	3	0	2	2	Spies, c	1	1	4	1	0
						Denzer, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	11	18	27	18	5	Totals	4	9	24	12	1

Grand Rapids	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	1	*	—11
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Crawford [2], Eustace, Pickering, Buckley, Lally. Home run—Waddell. Sacrifice hits—Tebeau, Spies, Denzer. Stolen bases—Genins, Burke [3]. Struck out—Tebeau, Eustace, Buckley, Waddell, Burke, Glenalvin, Decker, Ball. Bases on balls—Decker, Ball. Double play—Geser-Decker. Time—1:55. Umpire—Sheridan.

Kansas City, 8; Detroit, 6.

Detroit, Mich., July 25.—[Special.]—Gaston was knocked out of the box in the second inning. The visitors then piled five runs on. Frisk was touched up for three runs in the fifth. The locals failed to bunch their hits. Score:

Detroit	R	B	P	A	E	Kan. City	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf	2	1	1	0	0	Hulen, ss	2	0	0	5	0
Elberf'd, ss	1	0	0	2	0	Ball, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Dungan, rf	0	1	4	1	0	Strick'l't, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Dillard, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	2	13	0	0
Ryan, 1b	1	0	9	0	1	Ryan, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Egan, 2b	0	0	4	0	1	Miller, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Mullin's, lf	0	0	1	0	0	M'Kin'y, 2b	0	1	3	3	1
Shaw, c	0	0	7	0	0	Reilly, 3b	0	1	1	3	1
Gaston, p	0	0	0	0	0	Wilson, c	1	1	3	0	0
Frisk, p	1	0	1	4	0	Pardee, p	0	0	1	0	2
Totals	6	11	27	16	2	Totals	8	11	27	13	2

Kansas City	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—8
Detroit	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Ball [2], Shaw, Dungan [2]. Three-base hit—Dungan. Double plays—Hulen-McKinney-Ganzel; Shaw-Ryan. Hit by pitcher—By Gaston, 1; by Frisk, 1. Bases on balls—By Gaston, 2; by Pardee, 1. Sacrifice hit—Gettman. Stolen bases—Hulen, Dillard. Struck out—By Gaston, 2; by Frisk, 2; by Pardee, 1. Passed balls—Shaw. Wild pitches—Gaston, Pardee. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Kansas City, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Kansas City, 8. Umpire—Cantillon. Time—1:50.

Interstate League.

AT NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	2	10
Fort Wayne	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Batteries—Smith and Graffius; Sample and Bergen.

AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Youngstown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Crowe and Latimer; Cates and Arthur.

AT WHEELING.

Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries—Poole and Cole; Mowe and Donagua.

PLUNGE ON JAKE WEBER.

WAGNER'S COLT, HOWEVER, FAILS TO LAND THE PURSE.

After Leading Into the Stretch in the First Race at Harlem Lomond and Decoy Pass Him, the Former Winning the Event—Long Odds Offered Against Prince Blazes—Cash Sloan's Horse Takes the Money Without Great Difficulty.

Bookmakers at Harlem yesterday stood to lose thousands of dollars on the 2-year-old Jake Weber in the opening race, but the colt, after leading well to the wire, tired and finished third, and the pencilers had to pay out only on show bets. Jake Weber belongs to S. C. Wagner, the Dayton (O.) plunger, who not long ago made a killing with Croesus. A few persons at the track knew of the fast work of Jake Weber at Newport early this year, and a few others saw him work remarkably fast one afternoon between races at Harlem, although he was not engaged in a race that day. These persons made up a small following for the owner of the colt, who proceeded to pound down his price from 15 to 1 to 2 to 1, and had the tip landed some of the bookmakers would have gone out of business.

Jake Weber got away with a flying start and proceeded to set a merry clip. Just after turning for home, with a lead of three lengths, he bore out, losing considerable ground, but it still looked as if he would win until it was seen that he was tiring and that Decoy was surely overtaking him. In the meantime Lomond came up, and in a close finish Lomond won, with Decoy second, and Jake Weber third.

Harlem track was only slightly affected by the hard rain of Monday night, and those who expected heavy going were not undeceived until the time was hung up for the first two races.

Another feature of the day was the absurd odds laid against Prince Blazes, the winner of the second race. So long as there was prospect of a muddy track this horse seemed to be in a soft spot, but even in good going it looked as if his chances outclassed those of any other horse in the race by 2 to 1. The only competitor of Prince Blazes' class was Deering, and the 3-year-old was asked to concede him eight pounds, which, it is doubtful, if he can do at any time. Nevertheless, Deering was a 9 to 10 shot, and Prince Blazes was freely held at 8 to 1, Marcato's chances being reckoned as twice as good.

Prince Blazes, nevertheless, failed to win with the ease that his recent form would have led one to expect. He was badly handled by W. Jones on the turns and bumped into other horses so much that it was lucky for his owners that he was not disqualified. He did not get in front until near the finish, and then had less than two lengths to spare over both Deering and Marcato, who finished head and head in the order named.

Silvertone was favorite in the sprint that came third on the card, but failed to show his Hawthorne speed, and did not win any part of the money. Canace coming along after Little Jack Horner had tired and winning handily from Georgie, a 40 to 1 shot.

Lord Zeni found the going to his liking and lasted long enough to win at a mile and twenty yards in the fourth race. Three Bars and Mary Kinsella were pressing him hard at the finish.

The dump of the day came in the fifth race, in which Unsightly and Lady Elite met at even weights again, Lady Elite having beaten McGuigan's filly under similar conditions at Hawthorne last week, when it was thought the result was due to an advantage of the start. But this time Unsightly did worse even than before. She was all tangled up at the start and never got near the leaders. For a time it looked as if Clara Woolley or Merlin would win, but Beauchamp took a desperate chance to get through with Lady Elite in the stretch, and managed to win from Merito by a nose.

Eighteen bad horses started in the closing event at a mile and twenty yards, and Elidad was the favorite at 9 to 2, but he never got within earshot of the leaders. McAlbert, a 30 to 1 shot, won, with Papa Hawry, a 20 to 1 shot, second, and Jennie F. third.

Harlem Summaries July 25.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 4½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
9-2	Lomond, 106 [Beauchamp]	4	3½	2½	2½	1½
3	Decoy, 112 [F. Mathews]	3	4½	2½	2½	2½
2-1	Jake Weber, 106 [N. Hill]	1	1½	1½	1½	3½
Time, :56¾. Frangible, Miss Hannah, Parmaster, Bessie Anderson, Bonsbury, Jeff, Prairie Dog, Ed Golden, Rusticus, Albert R., and Santi Ague finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Wagner's—. Trained by Talludo. Post 12 minutes. Start fair. The first four were under full sail. Lomond was well handled. Frangible was in a bad pocket. Jake was a Saharajah.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	F. Blazes, 106 [W. Jones]	2	5½	5½	3½	1½
9-10	Deering, 103 [T. Knight]	1	3½	3½	2½	2½
7	Marcato, 102 [Nutt]	3	2½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:41¼. Foncliff, Crocsus, Malaise, and Sir Dilke finished as named. Winner, Sloan & Hurst's b. c., by Blazes—Bettie Hunter. Post 16 minutes. Start good. The first three fought it out the entire length of the stretch. Jones rode a tonguey race on Prince Blazes. Foncliff appeared to have a royal chance to win on the stretch turn. Malaise stopped to a stride after going about five furlongs.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Canace, 110 [Bauchamp]	2	3½	3½	3½	1½
40-1	Georgie, 110 [Nutt]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
10-1	A. 'sLady, 110 [J. Mathews]	1	1½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:14. Silver Tone, Flame Water, Hanlight, Little Jack Horner, Latch Key, Martha Fox, Heroics, and Kastaline finished as named. Winner, W. S. Leighton—Nellie Bell. Start good. Won easily. April's Lady suffered from bad racing luck. Silver Tone was dull all the way. Little Jack Horner stopped to a walk in the stretch.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Lord Zeni, 114 [Shaw]	3	3½	3½	3½	1½
12-1	Three Bars, 114 [Everett]	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
5-2	Mary Kinsella, 103 [Aker]	2	2½	2½	2½	3½

Time, 1:48¾. Little Singer, Amelia Fonso, and Uncle Abb finished as named. Winner, J. Carroll's b. h., by Fonso—Minnie Williams. Post 18 minutes. Start good. Won in a hard drive. Knapp rode a strong finish.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400,

FILIPINOS ARE TO VOTE.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE ISLAND OF NEGROS.

Washington Administration Decides on This Step as a Test of Capacity of Natives and with a View to Hastening Peace—Franchise Confined to One Island for the Present—Punishing the Dewey Fund—Progress of Enlistments—McKinley's Trip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 25.

Administration officials believe that the institution of a provisional government in the Island of Negros will have a beneficial effect upon the inhabitants of Luzon by tending to bring hostilities on the island to a close. The voluntary action on the part of this government will go a long ways towards convincing the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago that the Americans do not propose to rule them with an iron hand, but intend to permit them to take a hand in the management of their own affairs, and will permit them to hold elections.

Provisional Government for Negros.

The government for the Island of Negros will be under the supervision of General Otis, although a military governor will be placed in command. There will also be a civil governor for Negros and an advisory council, which will be elected. The military governor will select his Cabinet, which will be composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Public Institutions, the Attorney General, and an auditor. The capital will be located at Bacolor and the military governor will draw a salary of $6,000 in Mexican money.

It is required that voters will be able to read and write English, Spanish, or Visayas, own $500 in realty or be the renters of $1,000 in realty, and be residents in their respective districts one year. The Cabinet officers will perform the customary duties of their offices. It is believed the result of this experiment will have a great deal to do with forming the policy of the administration in regard to the government of the Philippines.

An automobile to be used in delivering packages was put on the street today by one of the big express companies. The first use of the automobile was to deliver a package at the White House, the trip being made under the direction of the Superintendent of the company. It is a handsome vehicle, ornamented in style similar to the delivery wagons of the company. The tires are of solid rubber and the vehicle will carry 12,000 pounds. It cost $2,225 and has a speed of thirteen miles an hour.

Today the committee having the Dewey home fund in charge held a meeting and decided to take steps to get the subscriptions in hand without further delay. The committee has decided to select some one in each of the large cities and have each man take measures to stimulate the contributions. Already $16,000 has been subscribed and $5,000 more is promised. The committee still has hopes of receiving a large amount of money before the subscription list is closed. Whatever is contributed will be used in the purchase of a home for the hero of Manila Bay. This fund will not be used for founding a home for sailors, as suggested, but a home for Admiral Dewey will be purchased in this city. Admiral Dewey has already been notified of what is being done and has had ample time to decline to accept. He has not done this, and the committee will continue its efforts.

Efforts to Raise the Dewey Fund.

Lieutenant Harry E. Smith, First Artillery, was today ordered to Chicago for temporary recruiting duty.

Progress of enlistments for the provisional army is encouraging to the War department officials. The total enlistments are now 4,872 and yesterday showed the largest number, as 525 men were accepted. The Thirtieth, at Fort Sheridan, showed the largest increase yesterday, 107 men having enlisted, making a total of 589. The Thirty-first Regiment leads the list with 994 men and the Twenty-seventh is second with 830 men.

Enlistments Progressing Satisfactorily.

Citizens of California have protested against the application of the name of their State to an armored cruiser. They prefer that it be given to a battleship. The naval officials are in a quandary in regard to the matter and are not inclined to make the change suggested. They believe the name of a State may properly be borne by an armored cruiser, which is in reality a battleship of great speed. It has all the invulnerable qualities of a battleship, with certain material advantages.

President and Mrs. McKinley will leave for Lake Champlain at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The length of their visit will depend on the condition of Mrs. McKinley's health, but it is believed the President and Mrs. McKinley will return here in about three weeks. Besides the President and Mrs. McKinley the party will consist of Miss Sarah Duncan of Cleveland, a niece of the President, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, and one or two clerks and stenographers.

President May Be Absent Three Weeks.

Admiral Watson's Asiatic fleet has been increased by eleven ships. They are the gunboats which General Otis purchased and has been using in connection with the operations of the land forces. Those ships which have been dubbed the "tinclads," and which do not possess any material power or speed, are useful and will be utilized under naval officers. They will be directly attached to certain ships on the Asiatic station known as parent ships, from which the smaller craft will obtain their supplies, crews, and medical attendance. The list of new gunboats and the officers who will command them are as follows:

River Gunboats Now Under Watson's Care.

Mindora—Ensign M. J. McCormack and Cadet J. E. Lewis, attached to the Baltimore.

Pana—Ensign H. Lanning and Cadet A. N. Mitchell, attached to the Monadnock.

Basco—Cadet P. B. Dungan, attached to the Baltimore.

Gardoqui—Ensign A. T. Chester, attached to the Monterey.

Urdenato—Cadet M. C. Wood, attached to the Oregon.

Pampanga—Ensign L. McNamee, attached to the Princeton.

Paragua—Ensign W. C. Davidson, attached to the Concord.

Samal—Ensign H. G. McFarland and Cadet G. W. Fuller, attached to the Oregon.

Albay—Ensign W. H. Standley and Cadet J. L. Beckner, attached to the Yorktown.

Maneleno—Ensign D. W. Blamer and Cadet E. T. Constein, attached to the Charleston.

Marivales—Lieutenant J. W. Oman, attached to the Helena.

Elihu Root called at the White House this morning while the Cabinet was in session and after its business was disposed of Mr. Root was presented to his future colleagues by President McKinley. The visit of the new Secretary today was purely a social one and lasted but a short while. The New-Yorker's presence here at this time has renewed interest in official circles over Cuban and Porto Rican affairs. Mr. Root will review the code of laws for Porto Rico, which has been drawn up by the Insular commission, and will devote most of his time to this question and the government of Cuba.

Elihu Root Presented to the Cabinet.

President McKinley has been urged to put into operation a code of laws for Porto Rico and not wait until Congress assembles. He has already been advised that he has ample authority as Commander-in-Chief of the army to take steps toward the establishment of a civil government in Porto Rico. Preparation for holding municipal elections in Cuba will also be made. These elections will be the initial steps toward self government in Cuba and the outcome of the experiment will be watched with great interest.

The President is anxious to allow the Cubans to try the experiment and to carry out the pledges of Congress. While Secretary Root will be charged particularly with these matters he will be the Secretary of War in every sense of the word. The problems arising in the Philippines as well as the military operations there will also receive his attention.

Ah Yu of Shanghai, China, was granted the first pension ever issued by this government to a native of the Clestial Empire. The Chinaman, who served with Admiral Dewey, although he was not in the battle of Manila, has been a faithful servant of Uncle Sam since July 23, 1884. Ah Yu served as landsman, mess assistant, and cabin steward, his last service being in 1897, when he was attached to Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia. In September of that year Ah Yu was sent to the hospital at Yokahoma, suffering from lung trouble. Since then he has been operated on several times, but as his health did not improve he was discharged from the service. Shing Wu and Wong Soon Doon of Shanghai certify to the identity of Ah Yu, and the examining surgeon says the sailor Chinaman is totally disabled for the performance of any labor. Ah Yu served on the Olympia, Baltimore, Charleston, Monocacy, Omaha, and the Palos. The pension granted is for $30 a month, with back pension amounting to $510.

Chinaman Gets a Pension from Uncle Sam.

Secretary Alger practically brought his connection with the administration to a close today, when he said good-by to the President and members of the Cabinet and left the city. Secretary Alger and Mr. Root had a short conference at the War department this morning prior to the Cabinet meeting. Upon arriving at his office this morning General Alger sent word to Mr. Root that he would be pleased to call upon him at Mr. Root's convenience. Mr. Root replied that he would prefer to call on the Secretary and fixed the time. When he arrived at the department Mr. Root was cordially greeted by General Alger and the two spent an hour in the Secretary's private office.

Secretary Alger Says Farewell to His Associates.

It was arranged that the transfer of the department should take place on Tuesday, when the incoming Secretary will formally receive the chiefs of bureaus and other officials of the department and enter upon the discharge of his new duties. Secretary Alger explained that he was leaving the city on private business which would occupy his time until next Monday. He said he would be at the department on Tuesday morning to assist in the installation of Mr. Root. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Chief Clerk Schofield were presented to the new Secretary, and it was arranged that the Assistant Secretary would have charge of the business of the department during the absence of General Alger. Then Secretary Alger went to the White House. Just before his departure General Alger shook hands with the President and each member of the Cabinet, and in saying farewell there were many expressions of regrets and exchanges of well wishes.

"President McKinley's Philippine policy is heartily indorsed by the people of my State," said Representative Landis of Indiana today. "They want the islands retained and Aguinaldo put down if it requires 500,000 men to do it. All this talk about imperialism is nonsense. The plain people of the West, the men who plow corn and hoe potatoes, have made up their minds on the subject, and Democrats and Republicans alike favor retaining the Philippines. In my little town I do not know of a man who holds the opposite view, unless it is some relic of the 16 to 1 free silver crowd, who has not yet gotten out of the woods. If the troops now being recruited had been raised among the States, that is, if the regiments could bear the names of the States and include volunteers from the same sections, the quotas would have been filled within a week. The boys in my State are anxious to enlist if they can go in under their own organizations."

Says Indiana Favors Expansion.

Today R. E. Brown, an American citizen, filed a claim with the State department for $2,000,000 against the Transvaal government. Brown was engaged in mining in the Transvaal and the title to his claim being questioned it was thrown into the courts. He says the Chief Justice was favorable to his case and for this reason President Kruger removed the Justice. Brown claims he has not been able to secure justice through the courts of the African republic and that the only way to secure redress is through the American government. The State department will investigate this claim.

Large Claim Against Kruger's Government.

WANT THE GYPSY CAMP ROUTED

Members of West End Improvement Club Complain of Police for Failure to Act.

Members of the West End Improvement club of the Twenty-ninth Ward are protesting vigorously against the failure of the police to break up the gypsy camp at Forty-seventh street and Western avenue, and the club will hold a mass-meeting on Friday night to discuss the matter. A delegation from the club will call on Lieutenant Gallagher and Captain Lavin within the next few days and urge them to take steps to rid the community of the gypsies. It is claimed by the members of the club that the police have shown no disposition to disturb the camp, and the citizens say unless the matter is attended to they will complain to Chief Kipley.

Deny Attempting to Rob.

George Hershlow and James Brown, who created a disturbance in Jacob Hirtenstein's pawnshop, 213 Halsted street, on Monday, will be arraigned in court today. The prisoners deny they attempted to commit a robbery, as reported. Lieutenant Elliott also says he believes they did not attempt robbery.

Band Concert at Garfield Park.

Band concerts at Garfield Park hereafter will be given on Wednesday evenings instead of Tuesday evening. Phinney's United States Band will give the concert tonight.

This week 15 best platinum photos in 8 styles, $3. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

LOUIS L. SHARPE IS DEAD.

VETERAN THEATRICAL MANAGER PASSES AWAY AT PINE LAKE, IND.

Funeral Will Take Place Tomorrow with Interment at Rosehill—News of His Demise a Great Shock to All Connected with the Stage in Chicago—Incidents in His Career, the Last Thirty Years of Which Were the History of McVicker's.

Louis L. Sharpe, veteran theatrical manager, died early yesterday morning at his summer home on Pine Lake, near Laporte, Ind. Neuraglia of the heart was the cause of death. He had been ill for several days, but death was unexpected to his family.

LOUIS L. SHARPE, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

The remains will be interred tomorrow afternoon at Rosehill. The body will arrive at the Lake Shore depot at 2 o'clock, and will be taken at once to the cemetery. The Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, will officiate.

The news of Mr. Sharpe's death caused profound sorrow around the Chicago theaters. A telegram to Horace McVicker Sharpe, a son, summoned the only member of the family in the city to Laporte early in the morning.

Mr. Sharpe had been connected with McVicker's Theater so many years that he had come to be regarded almost as much its representative as the late J. H. McVicker. He was born in Philadelphia in 1837 and was the father of Walter Sharpe of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He began at McVicker's in 1867, and on Nov. 26, 1897, was given a memorable benefit performance in honor of his thirtieth year with the theater and the fortieth anniversary of its opening. Joseph Jefferson and W. H. Crane were among the stars who contributed to the success of the entertainment.

Mr. Sharpe saw the first appearances in the city of Edwin Booth, William J. Florence, Joseph Jefferson, John T. Raymond, Charlotte Cushman, Lawrence Barrett, and Maggie Mitchell, and gained their friendship by his uniform courtesy and obliging disposition. He entered the theatrical world in 1859 as call boy of the company playing at St. Charles' Theater, New Orleans, under the management of Ben De Bar, then the foremost manager of the West. During the following two years he was connected with the company which played at the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, a stock organization in which were such lights of the greenroom as George Jordan, Henry Wallack, A. H. Davenport, Charlotte Thompson, Annie Grahame, and Mrs. Leighton. Soon after the war opened Mr. Sharpe came North and secured a position as prompter at a theater in Milwaukee. In 1862 he went to Indianapolis, and was prompter and stage manager of a theater in that city four years. Then he came to Chicago to act as assistant stage manager at Wood's Museum. In 1867 he assumed a similar position at McVicker's. After the big fire he became stage manager and in 1892 took charge of the theater.

Mr. Sharpe would have severed his connection with the McVicker Theater company a year ago last January, but for the wishes of Mrs. McVicker. His heart had begun to trouble him, and the cares of business worried him considerably. He continued the successful management of the theater, however, until Jacob Litt leased the house in May last year. Then he retired from active business.

Mr. Sharpe would have been 62 years old had he lived until Nov. 6. He left a widow and three sons—Walter S., Horace McV., and Robin, and a brother living in Philadelphia.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN G. W. MOORE.

Inspector of Life-Saving Stations on Lake Michigan, Formerly of the Revenue Marine.

Captain George W. Moore, formerly of the United States revenue marine service, died Monday afternoon at the Marine Hospital of apoplexy. He was 62 years old. He entered the revenue cutter service in 1863 and rose to be Captain. In May, 1898, he was detailed to the life-saving station at Chicago, with headquarters in the Rand-McNally Building. The district under his supervision included all stations around Lake Michigan. It had not been known that he was ill, as he usually worked alone in his office. During the last few days the inspector's nephew, Lieutenant Moore, has been in charge of the office, and it is probable he will continue until a new inspector is appointed. The relatives of the decedent, a brother and sister, live in Baltimore, and the body was taken there last night.

LLOYD TEVIS PASSES AWAY.

California Capitalist Dies at His Home in San Francisco from a Congestive Chill.

San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—[Special.]—Lloyd Tevis, capitalist, and one of the greatest financiers in the West, is dead. He passed away last night at his home. Two weeks ago he had a congestive chill that resulted in his death. At his bedside were Mrs. Tevis, Mrs. Gordon Blanding, his daughter; Dr. Harry Tevis, Hugh Tevis, and William S. Tevis, his sons. Mrs. Fred Sharon, his only other child, is at present in Paris. His estate is estimated at $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. He came to California in 1849. Lloyd Tevis was born at Shelbyville, Ky., March 20, 1824. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of Maryland, and at the beginning of the century removed to Kentucky. Tevis was educated in the public schools and in Shelby College, and afterwards he read law in his father's office. After digging for gold awhile in California he went to Sacramento, and entered into the practice of law. He widened his scope of effort until he was doing a general commercial business as well as law. In 1853 he moved to San Francisco. He became interested in the California State Telegraph company, and then went into the railroad business. At one time he was President of the Southern Pacific railroad company. It was he who projected and built the California Street Market in San Francisco. He developed in the West the Pacific Express company, and when it was absorbed by the Wells-Fargo company he became President of the latter company, which position he held for twenty years.

Mr. Tevis was married in 1854 to Miss Susan G. Saunders, daughter of Louis Saunders Jr., a prominent lawyer of Sacramento.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. HENRY J. BROOKS, Chicago, died Monday night at St. Joseph's Hospital of pneumonia. He had been ill two weeks. He will be buried tomorrow in Watertown, Wis., where he was born forty years ago. He served six years as assistant to the Rev. E. A. Kelly at St. Cecelia's Church. Afterwards he was priest at St. Agnes' Church, in Brighton Park, and later at Lake Forest. He also served a year as assistant to Father Bonfield at St. Agatha's Church. Of late years Father Brooks conducted an infirmary in Milwaukee avenue. He was a brother of James W. Brooks and John Brooks, undertakers in Englewood.

JAMES E. M. O'HAIR, Greencastle, Ind., died yesterday, aged 95 years. He was the father of twelve children, all of whom are living. One of his sons is Robert L. O'Hair, President of the Central National Bank of Greencastle.

L. J. GAGE WITHIN THE LAW.

Secretary of the Treasury Has a Right to Hold Stock in First National Bank of Chicago.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—[Special.]—Investigation into the question of the eligibility of Secretary Gage to his position in the Cabinet discloses the fact that the ownership of national bank stock is no bar to the acceptance of a position as a member of the President's official household. The question has been probed thoroughly, and before entering the Cabinet Secretary Gage was satisfied there was no violation of law in accepting his position. Section 243 of the revised statutes provides that "no persons appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in the carrying on of business, trade, or commerce or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States." It is held that bank stock is not "public securities of any State or of the United States," and a stockholder is not interested in carrying on business, trade, or commerce.

When Secretary Gage was seen tonight in regard to the ownership of 700 shares of stock of the First National Bank of Illinois he said:

"I am glad I own the stock. I might be a director of a bank and still be eligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. I looked up that question before accepting the office and found the interest I have in the bank is in no way a violation of law or propriety. If I am violating the law I can be impeached and will welcome the challenge."

Chicago bankers took varying views on Mr. Gage's holding stock in the First National Bank while Secretary of the Treasury. Their opinions are expressed as follows:

S. M. Nickerson, President of the First National—I understand that Mr. Gage has a perfect right to hold his 700 shares in our bank. I believe the law would prohibit him being a director or an officer of the bank, but I do not understand that it affects his property rights. I talked with Mr. Gage about the question of his remaining as a director at the time of his appointment, and we decided that it would not be policy. We did not discuss the question of his holding the stock during the term of his office.

Chauncey J. Blair, President of the Merchants' National—Mr. Gage is a careful man, and I believe he considered this question fully at the time of his appointment. I understood then that he had sold the stock. My idea has been that it was illegal for a Secretary of the Treasury to hold stock in a national bank.

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings—While I don't know anything about the law, I do know that at the time Secretary Gage left here the papers stated that his stock had been sold or transferred because of the expressed idea that a Secretary of the Treasury was prohibited by law from holding stock in a national bank.

F. M. Blount of the Chicago National—I don't believe there is anything in the law that affects the position of Secretary Gage. It is absurd to expect a man to pauperize himself to accept such a position.

W. F. Dummer, Vice President of the Northwestern National—The investment has undoubtedly been disposed of but not recorded.

F. L. Wilk of the Union Trust company—My understanding is that the law does prohibit a Secretary of the Treasury from holding stock in a national bank. I believe the stock of Mr. Gage has been transferred, but the transfer not recorded on the books of the bank.

F. S. Hebard, attorney for the Hibernian Bank—I understand the law to prohibit a Secretary of the Treasury from holding stock in a bank during his term of office.

CAMPERS FALL INTO RIVER.

Clyde L. Hays and Miss Grace Olin Narrowly Escape Drowning in the Desplaines.

A report that Clyde L. Hays and Miss Grace Olin had narrowly escaped drowning in the Desplaines River caused considerable excitement yesterday at the Desplaines camp meeting. Miss Olin and Mr. Hays secured a boat at the picnic grounds, half a mile northwest of the camp, early in the afternoon. They had rowed about nearly an hour and returned to the landing. Mr. Hays leaned over to grasp a chain to fasten the boat, and his weight capsized it. Both the occupants fell into the water, which was about eight feet deep. C. E. Melville, who was standing on the bank, saw the danger, and ran to their assistance. He helped Miss Olin out, and Mr. Hays gained the shore alone.

The Rev. N. H. Axtell of Plainville delivered a sermon on "Character" in the morning, and at the close of the address Secretary John S. Date read the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Executive committee:

Whereas, We have learned of the great bereavement of the Rev. Dr. H. G. Jackson and family in the sudden death of a beloved son; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend heartfelt sympathy to them in their deep affliction and assure them of our prayers that our Heavenly Father will grant unto them light in the time of darkness, joy in the time of sorrow, and comfort in distress.

Dr. C. E. Mandeville, Presiding Elder of the Chicago Northern district, was appointed to represent the association at the funeral.

The Rev. G. G. McKinley of Minooka, Ill., preached in the afternoon. By some accident the name "William McKinley" was posted on the bulletin board and the speaker began his address by saying:

"All McKinleys are not named William nor cousins of the President. Some are called George."

The Rev. Thomas Harrison preached in the evening. Morning services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Van Anda and the Rev. Joseph H. Smith. D. W. Potter, President of the Camp Ground association, arrived last evening.

A sermon on "Africa and Its Missions" is to be delivered tomorrow by Habea Wea, otherwise known as the Rev. H. V. Wilson, who was the first person converted by Bishop Taylor in Liberia, Africa.

Edward Martin Is Exonerated.

A Coroner's jury yesterday exonerated Edward Martin, special officer for the Illinois Central railroad company, who shot and killed Michael O'Donnell Jr., a butcher who was stealing a ride on an Illinois Central train near Kensington last week. The jury returned a verdict that the shooting was accidental. Martin is a brother of Alderman Martin.

BUSINESS NOTICES

E. & W. "Zuni." A warm weather collar. E. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS. 7:25 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW | BAD CHICAGO AVE. | BAD 14TH ST. | BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, July 26.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York: close at 2 a. and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday via S. S. Lucania.

Mails for the Azores Islands will close at 10 a. m. and 4:30 and 12 p. m. daily, final close Sunday, July 30, at 12 p. m., via S. S. Trojan Prince.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 6:30 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 27, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Aug. 6, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 28, 2 a. m.

Note—Soldiers' mail to go via Vancouver, B. C., must be specially addressed.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 25.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, threatening Thursday, with probable showers and cooler in northern portions, variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, with warmer in southern portions, threatening Thursday, variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Threatening Wednesday, showers Thursday, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Threatening Wednesday, with showers in northwest portion, probably showers and cooler Thursday, brisk southerly winds.

Minnesota—Probably showers Wednesday, with cooler in southeast portion, partly cloudy Thursday, variable winds.

North Dakota—Showers Wednesday, fair Thursday, northwest winds.

South Dakota—Showers Wednesday, with much cooler in central and eastern portions, southwesterly winds.

Iowa—Threatening Wednesday, with cooler in northwest portion, partly cloudy and cooler Thursday, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Nebraska—Threatening and cooler Wednesday, partly cloudy Thursday, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: July 25, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	29.88	90	92	N.	....	Clear
Albany	29.98	72	74	S.E.	.36	Cl'dy
Alpena	29.86	72	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.82	82	88	S.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.02	62	74	W.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.02	62	74	W.	.24	Fair
Bismarck	29.92	74	84	N.	....	Cl'dy
Buffalo	29.84	86	88	W.	.42	Rain
Boston	30.06	62	62	E.	.12	Cl'dy
Cairo	29.82	82	84	N.	.01	Clear
Calgary	30.18	64	66	E.	.04	Fair
Charlotte	29.96	76	92	S.	1.34	Cl'dy
Cheyenne	29.76	86	92	S.W.	....	Cl'dy
Chicago	29.90	74	76	E.	.04	Cl'dy
Cincinnati	29.86	76	88	S.	....	Cl'dy
Cleveland	29.86	72	84	N.E.	.38	Fair
Concordia	29.90	90	94	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.92	74	86	S.	....	Clear
Denver	29.74	92	92	S.E.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.88	82	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.86	76	80	W.	.14	Fair
Dodge	29.90	86	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.88	80	86	S.	....	Cl'dy
Duluth	29.88	68	86	N.E.	....	Cl'dy
El Paso	29.88	86	86	N.E.	....	Cl'dy
Edmonton	29.98	74	76	E.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.82	84	96	S.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Grand Haven	29.88	72	78	W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.90	72	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.06	70	74	N.	....	Clear
Helena	30.08	70	70	N.	....	Clear
Huron	29.92	98	104	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.88	80	82	N.E.	1.18	Clear
Jacksonville	29.92	80	84	S.W.	.18	Cl'dy
Kansas City	29.92	70	86	S.	....	Cl'dy
Lander	30.06	68	80	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Little Rock	29.82	88	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.96	74	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.82	68	78	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.82	78	86	N.W.	.10	Rain
Medicine Hat	30.02	62	74	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Minnedosa	29.90	68	72	N.W.	....	Fair
Montgomery	29.80	76	90	W.	1.06	Cl'dy
Montreal	29.92	70	74	E.	Tr.	Fair
Nashville	29.84	74	88	W.	.12	Rain
New Orleans	29.86	78	80	S.W.	2.60	Fair
New York City	29.96	72	76	S.E.	.24	Cl'dy
Norfolk	29.96	76	80	S.E.	.44	Cl'dy
North Platte	29.74	92	100	S.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.86	68	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.84	84	92	S.E.	....	Fair
Oswego	29.84	82	86	S.	....	Cl'dy
Palestine	29.82	86	98	S.E.	....	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	29.88	72	90	N.W.	.04	Cl'dy
Philadelphia	29.96	74	78	S.	.82	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	29.78	82	92	S.	....	Cl'dy
Pueblo	29.80	90	96	S.E.	....	Cl'dy
Qu'Appelle	30.00	62	70	W.	.01	Fair
Rapid City	29.82	78	92	N.W.	....	Cl'dy
San Francisco	29.96	58	62	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.84	84	92	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.82	84	88	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.78	88	92	N.W.	....	Fair
Ste. Marie	29.84	66	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	86	90	N.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.88	86	88	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.78	76	90	S.W.	.28	Cl'dy
Washington	29.90	76	82	S.	.30	Cl'dy
White River	29.82	68	74	W.	....	Fair
Williston	30.00	70	74	N.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.90	64	68	N.	....	Cl'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 75 degrees; 9 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 76; 11 a. m., 78; 12 m., 78; 1 p. m., 79; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 79. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.44.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday. The parties living in Chicago gave no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Paul F. Schultz, Martha M. Eckebrecht	26—20
George Erdmann, Hilda Barth	24—23
Jacob Manasse, Elisa Bexbaum	27—24
Anthony J. Frey, Annie A. Williams	27—23
Anno Diepstra, Jistke Iwema	46—43
Frank B. Long, Jennie M. Ter Bush	35—32
Morris Malkon, Ida Adler	21—17
Luke Gillegan, Madison, Wis., Kate Stretch	35—34
Charles O'Reilly, Genevieve Campbell	24—21
Michele Rich, Annie Bevicka	20—20
Sanford Champlain, Etta M. Brown	21—17
James Neely, Gertrude B. Moore	24—21
William M. Smith, Margaret E. Reilly	26—29
Joseph Sandgarus, Pauline Burnalki	34—29
William J. Stepp, Lena Kelle	30—27
Walter K. Jackson, Florence M. Crandall	25—19
Samuel Hemmings, Augusta Kandler	26—23
Frank J. Rucki, Emma W. Danser	24—21
Charles Stussi, Mary Anderson	26—23
Emil Haumeseer, Amelia Marchand	33—27
John B. Hildebrandt, Barbara Klein	27—27
James Lutthans, Mary Walsh	32—30
Michael Ryan, Lizzie A. Walsh	26—19
Stephen C. Hickman, Charlton, Ia., Minerva Fairbanks	32—24
Daniel C. Lynch, Nora Daly	32—25

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John M. Dell, Helen T. Bouse	23—20
Stanislaw Kubera, Jadwiga Stadislewska	21—18
Carl Rundquist, Ida Hellstedt	27—26
William Peterson, Ida Larson	19—21
Albert Koester, Mary Schroeder	21—19
James T. Curran, Lucinda E. Dumas	30—23
Hugo Anderson, Mathilda Anderson	31—29
Eugene D. Logolhetti, Selma Hoffmann	37—22
Elias Cohn, Virginia, Ill., Dora Nathan	26—19
Frank J. Van Kirk, Minneapolis, Elizabeth M. Brane, same	31—22
Christ Cheevers, Bridget Keegan	26—23
Antoni Ostapowicz, Alexandra Wajewinik	29—23
J. Ellerton Mathewson, Lola M. Fellows	35—25
Elmer H. Glenn, Ellen D. Burke	22—20
Christ. Berkenmeier, Minnie Rombow	25—18
Axel E. Karlson, Emma Vogue	33—33
James Lyons, Mary Fitzgerald	33—28
John Kula, Maryanna Kula	23—27
August H. Westphal, Ellen Arnold	28—24
Thomas Hughes, Stella Cusack	21—21
Frank R. Warwick, Ethel Neill	23—21
Joseph Miller, Mamie V. Artic	28—18
Fred Nessel, Bertha Lemon	27—19
John Kavanagh, Mary Connelly	30—24
Roger J. Shoevlin, Annie McCaffrey	24—22
Geo. H. Forker, Carrie Grassel, Pittsburg	27—25
Thomas McFarland, Laura M. McCracken	29—20
Frank B. Newton, Eunice L. Reed	23—23
William G. Caron, Emma M. Langlois	21—18

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bangert, William C., 28; 1001 W. Taylor-st., July 23.

Bartlett, Charles, 44; 4303 S. Wood-st., July 23.

Bergman, Heinrich, 67; 3422 Leavitt-st., July 24.

Booth, Horace A., 85, Post Graduate Hospital, July 24.

Bozelka, Joseph, 15; 8451 Sherman-av., July 23.

Brooks, the Rev. Henry J., 41; 154 Milwaukee-av., July 24.

Callen, Malinda, about 60; 4764 Armour-av., July 23.

Canty, James, 18; 55 Canalport-av., July 24.

Casserley, Mary, 49; 202 Aberdeen-st., July 23.

Coins, Edward F., 21; Mercy Hospital, July 24.

Coghlan, Margaret, 5; 545 Van Buren-st., July 24.

Delaney, Sadie, 25; 639 Duncan-st., July 23.

Douglas, Elizabeth, 70; 4000 Michigan-av., July 24.

Fahrenheim, Henry, 67; 4141 Newgard-av., July 23.

Fitzgerald, Morris, 67; 1815 Dearborn-st., July 23.

Fitzsehimidz, Marie, 54; 3057 S. Park-av., July 23.

Geis, Jennie R., 46; 420 Elm-st., July 23.

Hans, Henry Jr., 43; 3068 N. Lincoln-st., July 24.

Hogan, Joseph, 3; 3260 Wallina-st., July 24.

Huesken, August, 52; 15 Iowa-st., July 24.

Jackson, Harrison C., 24; 4458 Oakenwald-av., July 22.

Jann, Frank, 22; 9047 Green Bay-av., July 25.

Teschner, Godfried, 23; 240 46th-st., July 23.

Joachim, Lucretia, 50; 588 N. Robey-st., July 23.

Johnson, Mathias E., 53; 204 N. Curtis-st., July 23.

Johnson, Helen, 21; 6238 Hexel-av., July 23.

Johnson, Esther L., 5; 1243 59th-st., July 23.

Kelly, James E.,

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

An Excellent Role.

The Board of Education of Omaha evidently has the interests of its teachers at heart. It has unanimously passed a rule establishing a permanent list upon which are placed all the names of teachers and principals who have served successfully for five successive years. They can only be removed from this list for cause and after a hearing. This is not only an act of justice to faithful teachers and a deserved recognition of their services, but it appears to be a practical method of weeding politics out of one branch of the educational department of the city.

Van Dyck's Epigram.

M. Van Dyck, the German tenor, whose excellent performances will be well remembered in Chicago, is a bit of a wag as well as an artist. The ensemble performances of the Grau troupe have been so ordinary and the representations so exclusively feminine in success that Van Dyck remarked the time for prima donna performances had nearly struck. His most stinging remark, however, was to the effect that Jean de Reszke may almost be described as "the last of the prima donnas." While this may be attributed in part to the jealousy which one successful tenor always feels towards another, there is much truth in Van Dyck's fling at prima donna performances. When will men again be given a show in opera? Is it to be the "eternal feminine" on the operatic stage also? Where are the basses and baritones and tenors of half a century ago? But, as Villon says, "Where are the snows of yester year?"

The New York Art Commission.

The Municipal Art commission of New York is unique in one respect. It is the one city department that costs the taxpayers nothing, and with which no question of politics ever enters. Also, it is the only department of the city in which the work is done promptly and well and with which no one ever finds fault. Not even Tammany has any power over it, as under its charter the Mayor is compelled to select the members from a list prepared by the Fine Arts federation. The New York Sun says that Tammany has never yet understood why a department should be created in which no salaries are paid and in which are neither jobs nor patronage. When the list of names was first sent to the city hall the Sun says the first questions asked were: What is their politics? Are they orgahization men? When it was explained that they were selected without reference to politics and solely for their ability to do the work for which the commission was created the wigwam leaders nearly fell in a faint from surprise.

Fourth of July Celebrations.

A correspondent writing to THE TRIBUNE as to the present destructive manner of celebrating the Fourth of July, asks somewhat satirically:

> If you succeed in having the style of celebration changed what sort of brand are we to have in place of the old one? What is the small boy (and the big boy as well) going to do on the Declaration of Independence day? Is the youngster to have his hair nicely parted, his Sunday school suit on, a little lunch basket in his hand containing two sandwiches, a hard-boiled egg, a piece of shortcake, and a ginger snap, and go off on a picnic to some river where he can wander away from the rest and come back in an hour or so, after his parents are scared half to death about his safety, with his clothes dripping wet and new suit all spoiled? Shall the youth celebrate this way? Or shall his parents take about five yards of rope and tie the boy's hands and feet together and put him in a closet, lock the door, and leave him there all day while they go out to dinner? The last way may seem preferable to some of the Fourth of July victims of the excruciating American youth. But if we are to do away with the good old style of enjoying the July holiday we must get some new method.

THE TRIBUNE is not at all concerned about any new method of celebrating the Fourth. It is simply in favor of reforming the old way so that the celebration may not be monopolized by cheerful idiots on the one hand and hoodlums on the other, who have no higher idea of Fourth of July than noise and rowdyism. If we cannot have Fourth of July without these features, and if they constitute patriotism, then let patriotism be diffused as much as possible. Provide every child with giant crackers and toy pistols and give every hoodlum permission to do what he pleases. If mangling and burning are the agencies of celebration then make them as free as possible. If they are not, then regulate them so that they may not be a public nuisance and danger.

President Kruger's Resignation.

President Kruger does not seem to have resigned, but only to have played at threatening to do so. Neither in this country nor elsewhere are men who hold a position similar to his in the habit of resigning. It is a notable event when one does step down and out. President Kruger seems to have done nothing more than to let the legislative branch of the government understand that if it could not agree with him on certain points he would leave the country to its fate. According to the dispatches, after the Volksraad learned that the President had announced that he felt he no longer had its confidence he was sent for and was assured many times during a three hours' private session that he is still its idol. Then, of course, there ceased to be any reason why he should resign. The disagreement between President and Legislature is understood to have grown out of the dynamite monopoly. A Boer company has the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of that article, great quantities of which are used in the gold mines. The company charges a double price and makes about two and a half millions a year. The government gets a revenue of about $300,000 a year. A majority of the Volksraad favors the abolition of the monopoly. This is a concession to the mining interests which would be greatly appreciated. The excessive cost of dynamite has cut down dividends. Oom Paul is said to be in favor of maintaining the monopoly, for what reason is not stated, but probably because the mine-owners, who are foreigners, want it abolished. Although the majority of the Volksraad has unabated confidence in the President, it still thinks the dynamite monopoly should go. So it should. But Kruger is an obstinate as well as a cunning man and may carry his point.

Again the Nymphs.

The nymphs have again attracted public attention, this time through the well intended efforts of a woman to drape them with her own clothes. Lest the impression should again get abroad that Chicago is once more protesting against their nudity, it should be understood that the woman in question was not moved to this act of generosity by moral considerations. She was under the impression that the poor things were cold, and, likewise, when she had partially disrobed she evidently fancied she too was a nymph, as she was found in the basin splashing water quite as lustily as her seven plaster sisters. The nymphs were not cold, but it is a cold day when they fail to do something to attract public attention to their wanton conduct and defiance of costume conventionalities.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The date for the second trial of Dreyfus has been set for Aug. 7, and the scenes at Rennes promise to be even more exciting than those in Paris on the occasion of the first trial. The preliminaries are already picturesque. Rennes is rapidly being transformed into an armed camp. The city is governed by military rule. All officers of the garrison are ordered to return to their posts by Aug. 4. Telephone lines for military use are being constructed. Army officers from Paris are stationing themselves, some in Rennes, some in its suburbs. No one is allowed to pass on the prison sidewalk. M. Labori, Dreyfus' counsel, has brought all his children with him, for the reason that their presence will save him from any sudden attack by the furious Nationalists as the trial progresses. In the meantime Mme. Labori keeps the children praying that Dreyfus may be acquitted. If France were in danger of being attacked by Germany the military precautions could hardly be less strict.

Meanwhile, according to dispatches, which may not have a word of truth, Captain Dreyfus is reported in excellent spirits, especially since he has become convinced there was no truth in the telegram announcing his wife's confinement while he was on Devil's Island. He spends his time now making apologies to her for believing the telegram, while Mme. Dreyfus is equally busy in her efforts to induce him to consider the incident closed. A silly female admirer has managed to introduce a new element of trouble, having composed an "Ave Maria," of which Mme. Dreyfus is the heroine, "full of grace, and blessed among women." In addition to the Nationalists, the anti-Semites, and the army, the Catholics have now become indignant at what they choose to regard a desecration of one of the hymns of the church. To add to the gayety of the occasion, a cousin of Captain Dreyfus has committed suicide by throwing himself out of a window, an occurrence which provokes only the sneering comment: "One Jew less in the world."

From this time until the conclusion of the trial, however it may end, it is in order to look for dossiers, secret documents, forged papers, duels, suicides, scandals, plots and counter-plots, farces and tragedies, mobs and street riots, window smashing, fuss, and fury of every description. The Dreyfus trial will be an event quite as picturesque as the exposition of 1900. Should Dreyfus be condemned again no one can tell what the dénouement of the comedy will be. Should he be acquitted the fickle French will turn about and extol their new hero as lustily as they have persecuted him. The Dreyfus affair could have happened nowhere else in the world, but let us be thankful for such a picturesque event in this dull, uneventful summer.

Milk Distribution in the Parks.

The New York Park Commissioners have under advisement the placing of booths for the sale of sterilized milk in the public parks as a philanthropic movement to put within the reach of thousands of mothers to whom the parks are the only accessible health resorts the proper nutriment for their sick babes, the milk to be sold at a nominal price or to be given away in needy cases. It is maintained that this plan will do much to lessen the mortality among infants during the summer months. It seems reasonable, and certainly booths for the sale of milk would no more disfigure a park than those for the sale of peanuts and popcorn or cheap lemonade, and its adoption might lead more mothers to seek the revivifying effects of the park breezes for their ailing children.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The commercial treaty which has just been negotiated with France grants reductions of duty varying from 5 to 20 per cent on over 100 of the chief French products sent to this country. What they are is not stated, but china, gloves, art works, dress goods, silks, woolens, and brandies must be among them. The French duties are reduced 20 per cent on a considerable number of American products, but breadstuffs are not among them. The representatives of the French grain-growers threatened to make trouble if the protection which the farmers enjoy was decreased. The treaty not only grants numerous reductions but it continues a number of minimum rates which would otherwise have been abolished and higher rates substituted. The difference between the two rates would amount for mineral oils to about $5,000,000 a year.

The negotiators of the treaty are confident that it will increase considerably the already large trade between France and the United States. During the eleven months of the last fiscal year, ending May 31, this country took 57½ million dollars' worth of French products and sent in return 55½ million dollars' worth. During the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year the exports were valued at 87 million dollars. The trade relations of France and the United States do not equal in volume those of this country and the United Kingdom, or of this country and Germany, but the total value of exports and imports is now about 130 millions a year, and can be increased considerably.

The United States will be a gainer by this treaty, and yet there may be opposition to its ratification. The manufacturers of silk, cotton, linen, and woolen goods may fancy that their interests are endangered by it. The Home Market club may raise the cry that the protective system is menaced. The result may be that the treaty will fail to get the necessary number of votes in the Senate except in an amended, expurgated, and unsatisfactory form.

Death of Louis L. Sharpe.

Louis L. Sharpe, well known is this city, died yesterday near Laporte, Ind. Mr. Sharpe had been identified with the dramatic profession for forty years, and for twenty years past had been treasurer and, during Mr. McVicker's life, assistant manager of the theater bearing the latter's name. He made his début in 1859 on the stage of the Varieties Theater, New Orleans, then under the management of De Bar, and two years later was a member of the Varieties company, under the direction of John E. Owens, but in Chicago he had always been associated with the theater in a managerial capacity. He was widely known in the theatrical world and greatly respected for his many sterling qualities of character.

ANOTHER OFFER TO CANADA.

Yesterday's dispatches from Washington in regard to the Canadian situation show that the attitude of the government is not and has not been favorable to arbitration as a method of settling the Alaskan boundary dispute. It has contended that the question is one for compromise and mutual concession and should be settled along with other questions at issue between the two countries on a give and take basis.

This government, while insisting that Lynn Canal, Pyramid Harbor, Kluckwan, the Porcupine region, and other points in dispute are American territory by the terms of the treaty of 1825, has from time to time made various concessions each greater than its predecessor, yet one and all failing to meet Canada's unreasonable demands as to Dyea, Skaguay, and the Lynn Canal. To give Canada free access to its Klondike possessions the Dominion finally was offered the privilege of a free port at the headwaters of the canal. There goods shipped from British Columbia to the Klondike would not have to pay duties in an American custom-house. The Dominion would get all it could secure by owning one of the ports it covets. Great Britain is understood to be satisfied with this, but Canada is not.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, from the first has objected to receiving as a concession what he demands as a right, while the United States firmly declines to yield as a right what it deems a concession in the interests of a general settlement of outstanding disputes. Under these circumstances it is readily understood why Sir Wilfrid should have been led to talk about "arbitration or war," and thus following the lead of the Liberals Sir Charles Tupper advocated submitting an ultimatum to this government.

Evidence is accumulating that Canada, now practically united on this question, is seeking to enlist the whole weight of England's influence to carry its point and if it fails there will be a marked coolness between Great Britain's most powerful colony and the mother country. The Dominion, if it is wise, will accept the renewed offer of a free entry at a port of Lynn Canal, which, it is said, the government has again made. That is the best and the most sensible thing it can do.

Galvanizing Sanitarian the Brain.

The August number of the reviews briefly the report of M. Leduc to the French Society of Electrotherapy on the galvanization of the brain for the relief of cerebral diseases. Large surface electrodes are employed, the positive being applied to the base of the brain and the negative immediately over the forehead. Negative galvanization, it is claimed, increases the cerebral activity and positive galvanization decreases it and dispels intellectual fatigue. According to the French scientist, galvanism properly applied is beneficial in nearly all forms of cerebral disease, but he carefully points out the serious results which may follow its careless application.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A Washington dispatch says that General Otis has mapped out a plan of campaign which has met with the approval of the War department and the President. The plan is an excellent one, provided troops enough are sent to the Philippines. Apparently there will be no trouble on that score, for enlisting is going on rapidly and fresh troops are leaving San Francisco for the islands. By the time the rainy season closes there will be a formidable force there ready for duty.

General Otis' plan contemplates the division of the Philippines into four or five military departments, each with a competent general officer in charge of the military operations which are to be conducted there. There are now in Luzon fine fighting Generals, like Lawton and McArthur, who have shown what they can do. General Wheeler will be there soon. His qualifications as a soldier are undisputed. As for General Otis himself, he will be Governor General, with supreme command over all the forces, but he will not be expected to take a personal part in the military operations in any of the departments. That will be unnecessary, for he will have competent subordinates. Furthermore, the civil duties he will have to perform will be so numerous and so important as to take up nearly all his time. That has been the case during the last few months. His "absence from the fighting line," which has been commented on unfavorably by some critics, was quite proper.

When given an adequate number of troops the commanders of the different military departments will clear them speedily of armed insurgents, and then will have an opportunity to show what they can do as civil administrators, to convince the Filipinos that the Americans are their best friends. It is important that the insurgents should be practically subdued, and the establishment of civil government begun before Congress meets. For when it assembles anti-expansion Democrats will begin to offer resolutions and make speeches siding with Aguinaldo. Then that individual will be encouraged to fight on, believing that he has the support of a great American political organization.

Secretary Gage Not Ineligible.

The New York Herald prints a Chicago dispatch to the effect that the question has been raised whether Secretary Gage has been holding his office contrary to law by failing wholly to give up the banking interests with which he has been connected in this city—that is, by continuing to be a stockholder in the First National Bank. The question should be answered in the negative. The act of 1789 organizing the Treasury department provides that the Secretary shall not be "directly or indirectly concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself or another in trust for him any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the Treasury department." Thus no importer and no owner of the smallest share in any sea-going vessel can be Secretary of the Treasury. The owner of national bank stock shares can be, for it can hardly be said that he is concerned in the purchase or disposal of State or national securities, even though the bank does buy and sell them. Had there been a national bank system when the Treasury was organized it is quite likely that Congress would have made ineligible for the Secretaryship any one connected with it, but Congress did not do so. The provisions it did adopt are in part unimportant now. The ownership of a sea-going vessel by the Secretary would not cause him to swerve from the path of duty, nor is there any objection now to his buying public lands, for the Treasury department no longer has any control over the disposal of them.

IT still looks as if Mr. W. A. S. Graham, formerly secretary of the Board of Education, might be restored to society without the loss of a single initial.

HAVING a few more things to scold about than usual Mr. Pingree of Michigan is now working himself full time.

IF it should become necessary to issue another round robin we are assured the esteemed correspondents in Manila will not quail.

IMMEDIATELY following the announcement that General Shafter is to retire comes the intelligence that Captain Streeter is making arrangements to come forward again.

THE coldness of the water at the summer resorts along the Atlantic coast may be due in some way to the peculiar mental condition of Boston this summer.

IF the addition of two miles to the length of the Chicago River will make it thinner there can be no reasonable objection.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not an Extremist.

"Hawksworth a member of the church? I never would have suspected it. He swears, drinks, and plays the races like a confirmed worldling."

"Well, of course he doesn't allow himself to make a fad of religion."

The Doctor's Prescription.

"What! 'Suffering from the grip' again?
I think I understand,
Miss Spriptly.
You must not let that young man Ben
Compress this little hand
So tightly."

Bracing Himself for the Kick.

"Some men are hard to suit," remarked the real estate agent, after a customer had left. "That man, now, will come back here in a week or two and tell me I have swindled him, although I've sold him a suburban lot at half price."

"What will he complain about?" asked the office lounger.

"He'll kick because when I told him he would be within twenty minutes's ride of the city I didn't tell him he'd have to walk thirty minutes to reach his train."

All He Lacked.

"I thought you said you could swim like a fish," some one said, as they hauled him out of the water.

"I can," he gasped. "But I can't breathe like one. I lack the gills."

No Stranger to It.

"Did you ever ride a chainless bicycle?" asked the man in the loud waistcoat.

"Did I?" exclaimed the man in the mackintosh, flicking the ashes from his cigar. "My son, you can't tell me anything about a chainless bike. The fastest ride I ever took was on one of that kind."

"Fleeing from justice?"

"Owner of the machine after you?"

"Don't get gay, gentlemen. The recollection is a serious one to me. It was thus: I was riding along near the Desplaines River one day last summer and had started down a long and rather steep hill. Just as I began to back-pedal the chain suddenly broke, and before I knew what had happened I was going down that hill at the rate of a mile a minute. There was a sharp turn near the foot, where the road ran over the bridge. That was all that saved me. I couldn't stop, of course, and when I came to the turn I kept straight ahead and went into the river, where the water was about twelve feet deep—"

"Does any gentleman present know of a spot any where along the Desplaines River where the water is twelve feet deep?" interrupted the man who had his feet on the table.

"Where the water, I say, was about twelve feet deep. I never saw the machine again, of course, but I swam ashore uninjured. I have always believed, though, that I had an exceedingly narrow escape with my life."

"But didn't I understand you to say," observed the man with the faded hair, after a long pause, "that it was a chainless bike?"

"Well, you idiot, what else was it after the chain had dropped off?"

The man with the white spot in his mustache presently remarked that he must be going. The others shortly afterward filed out one by one, and the man in the mackintosh was left alone with his cigar.

Spoiled in Transit.

"I wonder," said Cholly, as they drove along the boulevard, "why that thing in front of us is called a T-cart."

"Perhaps," suggested Miss Flyppe, "it is because it is just ahead of 'U.'"

Which struck Cholly as being so clever that he undertook to reproduce it at the club that evening.

"I awsked her," he proceeded, after giving the preliminaries, "'why that thing in front of us was called a T-cart,' and she said it was because it was just ahead of me. Just like that. Because it was just ahead of me. Baw, Jove, though, I cawn't make it sound the way it did when she got it off, don't you know!"

LOCKJAW AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The latest issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association has the following to say with reference to the "Fatalities of the Fourth":

"The fatality statistics of the Fourth of July are generally a striking item in the newspapers for a day or two after the anniversary, but the matter is then generally dropped. This year, contrary to the usual custom, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is keeping up the record and reporting the later as well as the immediate fatalities. In its issue of July 17 it gives a list of 144 deaths directly due to Fourth of July casualties, and another journal editorially remarks that in no Philippine battle has the American death rate been anything approaching these figures. The chief medical point of interest is the general prevalence of lockjaw after these accidents, 83 of the 144 deaths having been due to this cause. In New York, Boston, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia all the deaths reported were from this cause, while it was only a little less unusual in several other large cities. Why tetanus infection should be so prevalent on July 4, out of all days of the year, is a question we have not seen satisfactorily answered. The toy pistol has received credit heretofore for an undue proportion of tetanus-infected wounds, but it can hardly be responsible for the whole of THE TRIBUNE'S formidable list. There seems to be an opportunity here for a thorough bacteriologic study which ought to have valuable practical as well as scientific results. Tetanus is a rare complication of ordinary wounds, but on this particular holiday the infection seems to be rampant beyond all reason. The first duty of the hour, however, as THE TRIBUNE says, is not so much to discover the peculiar mode of infection as to remove the obvious original cause. It does not require study to discover that, and the remedy lies in legislation, provided the laws are rigidly enforced, not by empty proclamations of Mayors or police instructions, not meant to be obeyed, but by absolute stoppage of the sale and use of the deadly toy pistol and the giant cracker, or still better, the suppression of the whole class of peace-destroying noise-creators in the hands of reckless and irresponsible youths. If we need a more severe lesson we are pretty certain to get it if we let matters go on. The useless sacrifice of human life has no excuse, and the effort of THE TRIBUNE to arouse public sentiment against the senseless custom is most praiseworthy. The Journal takes this opportunity to most heartily indorse its action."

LIQUID AIR IN SURGERY.

Liquid air, although still possessing many mysterious properties, is becoming so well understood as an agent in medical and surgical science that it is now being used with successful results. In a recent number of the Medical Record, Dr. A. Campbell White shows that liquid air possesses remarkable anæsthetic and specific powers, and by a series of experiments he proves that its advent in medicine and surgery will solve many problems of long standing. Speaking of the subject to a Tribune reporter last evening, he said:

"I am confirmed in my belief that liquid air is a specific for neuralgia, sciatica, and such neurotic lesions, by experiments in which I have used the fluid and tested its results. In one case of sciatica the patient was suffering intense pain the whole length of the leg. The physician who had been using the ordinary cauterizing treatment to no effect, permitted the application of liquid air. This was done by dipping a swab in the fluid and touching the nerve at its spinal extremity. Instantly the pain left the leg. Other applications were made along the nerve to insure relief, and, although a month has elapsed since the operation there has been no recurrence of any trouble."

Dr. White showed a culture tube in which a colony of the bacteria of diphtheria had been planted in blood serum. He then told of an experiment in which these bacilli had been put in capillary tubes with sealed ends and subjected to liquid air for an hour. At the end of the time the germs appeared lifeless, but on being placed in an incubator and brought back to a normal temperature they were as lively as ever.

"It is impossible to kill germs by freezing," he went on to say, "but this experiment reveals a use of liquid air which I believe will prove effectual in many cases of bacterial diseases. In the normal body there are germs of all kinds, but their virulence is met and overpowered by antitoxins which the system produces to combat them. At times, however, because of lack of vitality the antitoxins cannot compete with their antagonists, and as a consequence a man 'comes down' with typhoid, or diphtheria, or consumption. At such times an injection of foreign antitoxins into the blood often will sufficiently reinforce the system and overcome the invading bacilli. This is the method employed at present. Now, the use of liquid air in such cases is based on the same hypothesis. When the fluid is applied to the part affected the bacteria are for the time being rendered inactive and thus give the antitoxins of the system an opportunity to rally and repair the breach."

The doctor then showed a photograph taken of a child upon whose neck a large blood tumor had attained the size of a dollar. Lower on the body was another tumor ever more ugly in its appearance. In telling of the case the doctor said:

"Liquid air was applied to the tumor on the child's back and the flesh healed rapidly. The other excrescence was treated by ordinary methods and has even grown larger. In consequence of these results I have great hopes for liquid air in the treatment of lesions and such inflammations of the skin."

When asked in regard to the use of liquid air as an anæsthetic, Dr. White told of an experiment in which it was employed.

"A boy had received a blank cartridge wound in the hand and in order to perform the operation the part was frozen by a spray of liquid air. Too much was applied, and at first the surgeon was no more able to cut the flesh than if it had been so much stone. After a moment's waiting the knife cut in easily, inflicting no pain, the foreign particles were removed, and the wound carefully dressed. A few days later the boy returned. The hand had healed nicely, and was soon entirely well.

"There is no pain in the application," he continued, "except a slight tingling at the beginning. If the part frozen is surrounded by healthy tissue it returns to its normal condition as soon as the cold is removed. It has not the inebriating effects of such anæsthetics as cocaine and ether, and where moisture is not present the freezing never results in mortification."—New York Tribune.

PERSONALS.

Among the delegates to the International Council of Women was Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman, who was educated at Ann Arbor by American missionaries.

The engagement ring of the Princess of Wales is set with six different stones, the initial letters of which form the name "Bertie," the pet name of the Prince among his own family and friends.

Ralph Dean, a wealthy resident of South Boston, has a hobby for collecting the wrecks of vessels and has everything belonging to a craft from a sail needle to a deck timber. He makes no effort to dispose of the stuff, seemingly being content to collect and store it.

A. G. Peck of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., has bought the Muckross estates on the Lakes of Killarney, about which there has been so much talk. The price paid was £37,000, approximately $185,000 in the money which Mr. Peck made as a manufacturer of axes in this country.

Miss Celia Miles, the only daughter of Major General Nelson A. Miles, is a great favorite in Washington society. She is a blonde, tall, remarkably graceful, and with the frank, unaffected ways of army girls generally. She is an accomplished musician and linguist and a splendid horsewoman.

A volume of clippings valued at $2,500 is to be presented to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival. The book contains between its solid silver covers a wealth of printed matter, from profound editorials on the Admiral to humorous poetry regarding him, and from the comments of the President and Cabinet down to the jokes of street gamins.

Newspapers in London.

Proportionately there is no great city in the civilized world that has so few morning papers as London. This is due to the large expenditure involved in starting a paper in the metropolis. Any one contemplating this must be prepared to lose many thousands of pounds a year for two or three years, and then, perhaps, to fail.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

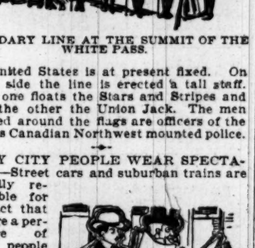
WHEN INGERSOLL'S ORATORY FAILED.—Though the late Robert Ingersoll had many oratorical triumphs he is charged with at least one disastrous failure. It occurred at an evening meeting of the delegates to the Republican National convention in 1888. Before the convention met there had been much favorable mention of the name of Walter Q. Gresham as a candidate. Indiana had, however, instructed for Harrison. Ingersoll favored Gresham and he took the first opportunity to make a speech in his favor. The delegates who sat and listened to the famous orator had no idea what his object was. They heard him describe in eloquent terms the qualities to be desired in a candidate. They were spellbound as he glorified the history of the Republican party. Finally, he came to the climax. As he named Walter Q. Gresham a chill seemed to fall on the audience. Ingersoll stood with a smile on his face to watch the effect of his words. Gradually it faded away. The entire Indiana delegation got up and left the house in a body. There was no applause. In some way the great orator had entirely spoiled the chances of his favorite. Finally he put on his hat and went out, a thoroughly disappointed man.

Walter Q. Gresham.

WHERE THE FLAGS FLOAT SIDE BY SIDE.—In view of the present strained relations between Canada and the United States over the question of the Alaskan boundary, the accompanying photograph is interesting. It was taken at the extreme summit of the White Pass, at the point where the boundary line between the possessions of Canada and the United States is at present fixed. On either side the line is erected a tall staff. From one floats the Stars and Stripes and from the other the Union Jack. The men grouped around the flags are officers of the famous Canadian Northwest mounted police.

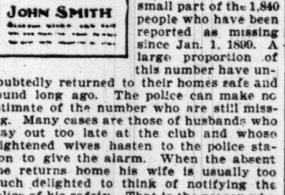
BOUNDARY LINE AT THE SUMMIT OF THE WHITE PASS.

WHY CITY PEOPLE WEAR SPECTACLES.—Street cars and suburban trains are partially responsible for the fact that so large a percentage of city people wear spectacles or eyeglasses. The man or woman who reads the evening paper while riding home from business is putting a strain on the optic nerves or muscles under which they will sooner or later rebel. Each eye is controlled by six muscles. In each eye is what is called the point of vision. In order to have perfect sight it is necessary to have the point of vision properly focused on the object looked at and also the point of vision in each eye must coincide with that in the other. When a man reads on a street car or other moving vehicle the paper is constantly moving and the muscles and nerves are overtaxed in adjusting the focus. Often the focus will be changed a hundred times in a minute. When the nerves begin to wear out the sight begins to fail and it is necessary to resort to spectacles.



How Riding on a Street Car Gets the Eye Out of Focus.

SEVENTY-ONE MISSING SMITHS.—Seventy-one men, women, and children, who answer to the name of Smith are lost in Chicago. At least their names stand on the books of the Police department as missing. They are only a small part of the 1,840 people who have been reported as missing since Jan. 1, 1900. A large proportion of this number have undoubtedly returned to their homes safe and sound long ago. The police can make no estimate of the number who are still missing. Many cases are those of husbands who stay out too late at the club and whose frightened wives hasten to the police station to give the alarm. When the absent one returns home his wife is usually too much delighted to think of notifying the police of his safety. That is the reason why a number of business-men are still officially lost on the records of the Police department. On the average ten people a day are reported missing in Chicago. When such a report is received a message is at once sent out to all police stations, giving a description of the missing man, and 2,294 patrolmen are supposed to keep their eyes open for him.



BOERS READY TO DIE FOR THEIR COUNTRY.—The Boers, whose President, "Oom Paul," is giving the English government so much trouble, are in almost everything they do strikingly picturesque and dramatic. During the present controversy they held a great mass-meeting at Pardekraal, where, in 1880, the independence of the Boer republic was declared. At that time each Boer, with a stone in his hand, took a solemn oath that he would if necessary sacrifice his last drop of blood in defense of his country. Then the stones were thrown into a heap and about and over it a great monument was built. It is this monument which is shown in the picture, the pile of stones being plainly visible. At the recent meeting about the monument the 5,000 Boers present were reminded by General Joubert, the Minister of War, of the solemn oath they had taken in 1880. After giving three cheers for President Kruger the meeting broke up with the chanting of one of the psalms.

BOERS' MEETING AT PARDEKRAAL.

ROW IN KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—The present row in the Democracy of Kentucky is primarily due to the Goebel election law, the author of which, William Goebel, is the candidate of the party for Governor. Under the Goebel law a State Board of elections is created, its members to be appointed by the Legislature. The board serves four years and its members are all Democrats. It controls the electoral machinery and the returns. In each county it appoints three commissioners of elections and all of one party. The State board can remove at any time any member of a County board. The County boards appoint precinct officers. The County board counts the vote and has the authority to revise it. A second revision may be made by the State board. Every election officer owes his position to the State board or its immediate appointees. No contests are provided for. The county and State certificates are to be conclusive and appeals to the courts are shut off. The law is designed, so its enemies claim, to keep one set of men in power in the State indefinitely.

WOMAN WHO HAD THE FREEDOM OF THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the only woman who ever had the freedom of the floor of Congress granted her, died recently under said circumstances. The unique honor of the freedom of the floor was given her when she presented to the government Francis B. Carpenter's painting "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln." Mrs. Thompson's husband was Thomas Thompson, a Boston millionaire. After his death she devoted her time and money to philanthropy. One of her plans was the establishment of a new town in the Rocky Mountains in which every settler was given a tract of land free of charge. Some months ago she was declared insane by the Probate Court of Kansas City and her property was put into the hands of trustees. She was 78 years old at the time of her death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson.

QUEENS ON THE SCALES.—Queen Margherita of Italy, the "Pearl of Savoy," is the heaviest Queen in Europe. She weighs 176 pounds, but her height of 5 feet and 3 inches enables her to carry her weight well. Her waist measure is 28 inches. The tallest Queen is the beautiful Wilhelmina of Holland, who stands 5 feet 5½ inches. She weighs 130 pounds and her waist measure is 21½ inches. It is stated that Wilhelmina laces. Victoria of England is the shortest Queen. She is only 4 feet 11 inches high and tips the scale at 171 pounds. Her waist measurement is 35 inches. The Queen Regent of Spain is 5 feet 5 2-5 inches in height and weighs 147 pounds. Her waist measures 21 inches. The Czarina of Russia stands 5 feet 2½ inches tall and weighs 120 pounds. Her waist measurement is 22 inches. Queen Natalie of Servia is 5 feet 4½ inches in height and weighs 130 pounds. Her waist measurement is 22 inches. Queen Amelia of Portugal is 5 feet 3 inches in height and weighs 123 pounds. Her waist measures 23 inches and she does not wear corsets.

NATURAL GAS IN EUROPE.—Now that the natural gas in Indiana and Ohio shows signs of giving out they have discovered a plentiful supply of it in England. In 1896 gas was struck near Heathfield station in East Essex, and the station and railroad yard are now lighted with it. It is believed to be the first practical usage of natural gas in Europe.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Already stress is laid on the fact that Goebel in Kentucky does not drink whisky with a view to the voters not swallowing him at the polls.—Philadelphia Times.

One of the humorous pictures of contemporaneous politics is the spectacle of Colonel Henry Watterson trying to swallow the Goebel ticket on the instalment plan.—Ohio State Journal.

Mr. Goebel having by fraud and force, by treachery and wholesale disfranchisement, held up a convention until it surrendered its nomination to him, appeals to Mr. Bryan for his indorsement.—Louisville Post.

Bryan and Goebel are swinging corners today, while Wat Hardin, the hardest worker for Bryan and silver in Kentucky, stands in the corner gloomy and silent and won't dance with nobody.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

An Associated Press telegram contains the announcement that there are three brands of Democracy in Kentucky. There's nothing new in that. Everybody knows them by heart—Bourbon, moonshine, and rye.—San Francisco Call.

Kentucky's Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, in addition to his other remarkable qualities, is a teetotaler. The times must be out of joint indeed, when the Blue Grass and Mountain Dew State produces such a rara avis.—Baltimore Herald.

There is a proposition to beat "moonshining" in Kentucky by introducing to the favorable consideration of the people a better brand of whisky than the illicit stills produce. This is a genuine case of fighting the devil with fire.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Candidate Goebel is a remarkable man in many ways, and his old "Pennsylvania Dutch" ancestry crops out in his quiet bulldog pertinacity. He does not drink or smoke, he has killed his man. He is a bitter enemy to all trusts and corporations, he does not gamble and is responsible for the law making gambling a felony in the Bourbon State.—New York Sun.

GOVERNOR TANNER'S LION.

Governor Tanner has violated the game laws of Colorado. If Colorado issues a requisition on the Governor of Illinois for Tanner, the offender, will Governor Tanner honor it?—Indianapolis News.

The Colorado boys who have a live Governor on the string will play him for all the fun there is in this lion hunt. They have no doubt prepared a yellow dog with black spots, to resemble the mountain lion—Puck's Sun.

Dispatches from Colorado say that Governor Tanner has realized his ambition to kill a mountain lion and that his specimen is one of the finest ever brought out of the Rockies. This strikes us as suspicious.—Alton Democrat.

The Chicago papers make allusion to the fact that Governor Tanner is engaged in a hunt for lions, but strangely enough they neglected to say that if John drew four aces on a lion he would have to come down.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Governor Tanner is getting a great amount of comment over his feat in killing a wild cat in Colorado. The tiger in Illinois is a much more formidable animal, yet the frequent encounters of the Chief Executive with him is hardly known any more.—Illinois State Register.

Governor Tanner of Illinois has been violating the game laws of Colorado. He killed out of season a four pronged buck. The penalty is ten days to six months in jail and a fine of from $1,000 to $1,500. The Game Warden will probably make it easy for Tanner to get out of the State.—Davenport Democrat.

THE LOUISIANA LYNCHINGS.

A community which permits all these civilized methods to be trampled upon and allows passion to exercise itself in barbaric revenge should pay the penalty.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

The facts in the case in no wise justified the action of the mob, and if Governor Foster really desires to assert the supremacy of the law he has a good opportunity.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The lynching of five Italians in Louisiana because one of their number had engaged in a quarrel with and shot and wounded a doctor in the parish in which the affair occurred, again brings before the world America's disgrace.—Milwaukee News.

Social conditions in whatever latitude that could prompt and excuse such a crime are rightly regarded as relics of barbarism, which no community may retain and still lay claim to a state of civilization. The entire country is involved and shares the

CREMATION IS PUT OFF.

INGERSOLL'S WIDOW AND DAUGHTERS FORCE A POSTPONEMENT.

Members of Family Not Yet Reconciled to Giving Up the Dead—Simple Funeral Services at Dobbs Ferry Residence—John Clark Ridpath and Major Orlando B. Smith Officiate, Reading the Agnostic's Last Poem and His Address at Brother's Tomb.

New York, July 25.—[Special.]—Plans for the cremation of the body of Robert G. Ingersoll were again interrupted today and the end will not be tomorrow. The grief-stricken widow this afternoon absolutely refused her consent to the cremation plans for tomorrow. Friends and more distant relatives pleaded with the mother and daughters, but without avail. They could not bear to give up their dead. The best that could be secured from them in the way of acquiescence was for Thursday noon. Even this later date may be abandoned. The family physician has sought to convince Mrs. Ingersoll that her mental and physical well being is endangered but without result.

Strange Funeral Service.

The funeral service, such as it was—one of the simplest and strangest that ever took place—was held today without a hymn, without a prayer, without a word other than his own words. Up there on those hills that overlook the Hudson he loved so well the last rites were said. His friends had it, as he himself would have chosen—not one word of hope or one supplication for consolation.

It could hardly be called a funeral. The trappings of death were strangely absent. There were no streamers of crape. Neither were there priests or clergymen.

But human agony was there. There were three women—hopeless in the face of hope—the widow and the two daughters. Not a word was said to comfort them. They gave themselves up to their woe. The woman in them had triumphed for once over what they believed was reason. They wept as other women weep who have hope for a hereafter.

Only Forty People Attend.

The funeral was set for 4 p. m. By that hour perhaps forty persons had gather in the house and sat there silently awaiting the signal to go to the chamber of death. Upstairs in his and his wife's bedchamber lay the dead man. The widow was with him as she had been every moment since he died. So were the daughters. They wore the only tokens of mouring in the great house—black silk waists and simple black skirts. There was no crape anywhere.

But flowers were everywhere. They filled the billiard-room and the hall and they surrounded the dead.

"Will our friends come up-stairs now?" asked Walston H. Brown, Colonel Ingersoll's brother-in-law.

They were led to the death chamber. There lay Colonel Ingersoll on a bier, not in a coffin. A single linen winding sheet covered him. His arms were folded over his breast. He did not even wear a shroud.

Wreathes and bunches of flowers, crossed palms and funeral tokens lay all around. They were banked high around the dead man and heaped on the mantel shelf beneath which stood his bier. His head was pillowed in a mass of pink sweet peas. On the white linen sheet over his breast lay one rose. He looked not as if dead, but sleeping.

There were no seats for the guests, only one chair for the widow, another for Mrs. Brown beside her, and a third for Mrs. Farrell, the widow's sister. Miss Maude Ingersoll sat on the sofa with two girl friends to hold her hand and weep with her. Everybody else stood and waited save Charles Broadway Rouse, the blind millionaire and agnostic, who was led, stumbling and in silence, to a chair beside the bed.

For five minutes every one stood there, silent, gazing at the dead. Then Professor John Clark Ridpath stepped forward and took his place at the head of the bier.

Reads Ingersoll's Last Poem.

"My friends," said he, "it is my sad duty to read in the presence of the dead the last poem written by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll."

Then he began reading the "Declaration of the Free," published on June 3 last. It summed up Colonel Ingersoll's belief in this world and what lies beyond. It began:

We have no falsehood to defend—
We want the facts;
Our force, our thought, we do not spend
In vain attacks.
And we will never meanly try
To save some fair and pleasing lie.

Men were weeping now as Professor Ridpath read softly and slowly the words of the great agnostic:

We love our fellow-man, our kind
Wife, child, and friend.

Repeats Agnostic's Words.

He read and Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters wept piteously—it was what the agnostic had been to them, a loving husband and loving father. Then came the final stanza.

After a slight pause Major Orlando J. Smith, a neighbor and friend, stepped to the head of the bier. He held in his hand a pamphlet. There were no words of his own, nothing but the simple announcement: "My religion; by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll," which he read.

Dr. John L. Elliott, assistant to Dr. Felix Adler, stepped forward and stood at the head of the bier.

"Two decades ago," said Dr. Elliott, "Colonel Ingersoll delivered above the bier of his brother an oration. It is his own eulogy now."

Then Dr. Elliott read the words that Colonel Ingersoll spoke over his brother's body in 1879. While he read every one wept, and the widow surrendered herself to her grief. He reached the end:

"And now, to you who have been chosen from among the many men he loved to do the last sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust. Speech cannot contain our love. There was—there is no gentler, stronger, manlier man."

Pathetic Scene with Blind Friend.

This was all. The rites were ended. Mr. Brown, head of the stricken household and son-in-law of the dead man, asked any who cared to look on the face of the dead man to step forward. Slowly they filed up. One woman, with streaming eyes, stopped and kissed the still face. She was Mrs. Franz Kaltenborn, wife of the musician.

Alone in his chair still sat blind Mr. Rouse.

"I want to feel his face again, even if I cannot see it," he whispered.

The attendant guided his hand, and there he stood while his hand touched the cold, immobile features. Mrs. Ingersoll saw him, and arose, with stony eyes, too bitter for tears. Her arm stole under his.

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Rouse," she said, quietly.

"Perhaps he is better now," said the blind man, quoting from the funeral eulogy that the dead man had spoken over his brother.

"Perhaps so," sighed the widow.

"No one can understand it," replied Mr. Rouse. Then the widow took the blind man's hand, laying it over the heart that had stopped beating forever.

"He wanted you to lay your hand over his heart," she said softly.

For fully five minutes they were there in silence, the living, the blind, and the dead. Then the sightless man started to turn away, while the widow abandoned herself to her grief.

"I can't give him up," she sobbed. "I can't put him in the ground. I can't bear to think of it."

Mr. Rouss tried to speak a few words of comfort, but they availed nothing. Then she picked up a fan and renewed her ceaseless vigil with it, fanning the face of her loved one.

Meanwhile the mourners went slowly away. They were rich and poor alike. The list includes the following: Alford G. Coale, C. Odilon Mailleux, James Clouston, John G. Heinz, Charles E. Levi and Mrs. Levi, Thomas Capek, Dr. S. W. Wetmore, Eugene M. MacDonald, Mrs. Frans P. Kaltenborn, Dr. R. B. Coutant, Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck, David Rousseau, Miss Smith, Jay Smith, M. Goldsmith, and Miss Gardiner.

SWELLS SOUTH TOWN VALUES.

(Continued from first page.)

the banks of the city and many important changes have been made.

The accompanying tables show part of the changes which have resulted to prominent firms and citizens in the South Town. These figures include only such tangible personal property as is situated in the South Town. The figures do not include capital stock, franchises, or real estate. All other holdings of the persons named in Chicago or Cook County are given elsewhere. The full valuation in each case is five times the amount of the assessed valuation for 1899.

Business Houses and Offices.

The personalty tables for business houses and offices are in part as follows:

	Ass'd val., 1899.	Ass'd val., 1898.
A.		
Armour & Co.	$200,000	$ 80,000
Ascher, Theodore, & Co.	5,500	5,000
Andrews, A. H., & Co.	4,000	500
Atwood, F. M.	14,000	13,500
Ashland Block Assn.	.....	250
Arbuckle Bros.	30,270	3,000
Allen, Benjamin.	25,700	12,000
Arnheim, Benjamin.	1,500	1,500
American Type Founders' Co.	42,000	14,000
American Steel and Wire, The Rookery.	2,000	.....
American Steel and Wire, second assessment.	20,000	1,000
Atwood & Steele.	3,380	20,000
American Screw Co.	4,000	4,000
American Oak Leather Co.	10,080	12,000
Allen, W. D., & Co.	8,000	6,500
Andrews, E. Wyllys.	300	100
Abbott, A. H.	11,240	5,000
Aldis, Aldis & Northcote.	5,000	800
American Radiator Co.	40,000	4,000
American Linseed Oil Co.	10,000	Not ass'd
American Glue Co.	5,815	500
Allegretti & Co.	.....	200
American Dunlop Tire Co.	1,850	500
Alsip Brick Co.	1,800	100
American Express Co.	10,170	3,500
Anderson Art Co.	3,000	300
Amer. Roll Wrap. Paper Co.	4,000	2,500
Armz Palace Horse Car Co.	2,000	800
Ash, I. N., & Co.	7,000	1,000
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	20,000	250
American Desk Co.	.....	200
Abt, L., & Sons.	4,000	4,000
Abendpost Co.	6,000	2,000
American Luxfer Prism Co.	.....	1,000
Adams Express Co.	560	1,000
American Surety Co.	.....	500
American Cereal Co.	10,000	10,000
Allegretti Choc'te Cream Co.	1,600	300
Adams, Westlake & Co.	300	100
Ansonia Clock Co.	2,000	2,000
American Tinplate Co.	30,000	300
American Book Co.	11,000	5,000
B.		
Booth, A., Packing Co.	14,900	6,000
Bliss, E. R.	.....	100
Burley & Co.	32,560	12,000
Best & Russell	8,000	4,000
Burley & Tyrrell	22,100	12,000
Boston Store	101,000	30,000
Bullard & Gormeley	14,180	8,000
Buck & Rayner	2,9000	1,800
Brewster, E. L., & Co.	20,000	6,000
Butler Paper Co.	18,550	10,000
Bell, J. H., & Co.	7,040	5,000
Brown-Ronnell Iron Co.	12,000	12,000
Board of Trade.	17,500	Not ass'd
Butler Bros.	58,371	15,000
Bartlett, Frazier & Co.	10,000	12,000
Belding Bros. & Co.	20,130	10,000
Beifeld, Jos., & Co.	33,070	7,000
Briggs House.	2,000	1,000
Bradstreet Com'l Agency.	3,000	1,500
Barnes, A. R., & Co.	3,000	4,000
Brainard, S. & Sons Co.	1,224	1,000
Bruns'k-Balke-Collender Co.	4,620	1,500
C.		
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	504,770	210,000
Chicago City Railway Co.	800,000	200,000
Central Union Telephone Co.	15,000	7,500
Corbin, May & Co.	32,750	25,000
Chicago Telephone Co.	150,000	27,500
Chicago Edison Co.	250,000	50,000
Chase & Sanborn.	20,000	10,000
Clement, Bane & Co.	12,870	7,500
Carter, Macy & Co.	20,000	5,000
Counselman, Chas., & Co.	20,000	2,500
Cole, George E.	6,145	2,800
Chicago club.	4,355	6,000
Chicago Auditorium Assn.	2,940	.....
Civic Federation of Chicago.	100	100
Calumet club.	4,200	1,800
Crerar, Adams & Co.	62,380	7,500
Carpenter, G. B., & Co.	15,380	7,500
Cameron, Amberg & Co.	14,820	7,500
Conrad, J. M., & Co.	14,850	8,000
Chapin & Gore.	26,280	9,000
Clow, J. B. & Son.	15,400	5,000
Church, The John Co.	7,000	200
Chicago Woman's club.	400	6,000
Chambers, J. B., & Co.	10,000	20,000
Cohn, Wampold & Co.	.....	1,500
Clifton House assn.	3,000	25,000
Congress Hotel Co.	29,470	3,000
Citizens' Brewery Co.	9,000	.....
Chicago Sectional Underground Co.	Electrical 50,000	.....
Chicago Railway Elevator Co.	Terminal 60,000	.....
Cooke Brewing Co.	10,000	2,000
D.		
Doane, J. W.	$ 34,845	$ 8,000
Deans Bros. & Lincoln.	37,735	14,000
Diamond Match company.	18,128	12,000
Donahue & Henneberry.	14,000	7,000
Donnelley, R. R., & Sons.	14,055	7,000
Dowle, Dr. J. Alexander.	1,000	500
Dale & Semple.	122	1,500
Devore, A. A. & Son.	1,652	300
Dun, R. G., & Co.	6,000	3,000
Devoe & Reynolds.	11,700	5,000
Daube, Cohn, Stern & Co.	20,110	5,000
Dewar, A. L.	15,000	1,000
Dick, A. B.	9,000	.....
De Muth & Co., 217 State-st.	19,205	2,500
Dunlap & Co.	2,045	3,500
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.	13,135	200
Drake, John B. 45 Rookery.	2,486	150
Dearborn Drug & Chem. Wks.	2,705	350
Dixon Teaming Co.	10,408	1,400
Dawson, M., & Co.	6,850	1,000
E.		
Earl & Wilson.	$ 5,500	$ 3,500
Ely Mfg. Co.	2,400	800
Emerson Piano Co.	2,811	1,500
Economical Drug Co.	1,000	1,000
Earl Bros.	6,135	3,300
Edelweiss, The.	2,802	.....
Eisenstadt Bros.	3,300	2,500
Elgin National Watch Co.	13,511	4,500
F.		
Field, Marshall, & Co.	1,022,350	850,000
Farwell, J. V., & Co.	213,150	243,000
Fairbank, N. K., Co.	110,620	50,000
Fair, The, Store.	135,900	45,000
Fairbank, N. K., 702 Old Colony Building.	.....	5,000
Fuller & Fuller.	10,000	20,000
Foreman Shoe company.	44,000	6,000
Fisk, D. B., & Co.	6,000	25,000
Foss, George E., 104 Dearborn	48,000	100
Fairbank's Canning Co., 164 Dearborn street.	.....	10,000
Fisk Furniture Co.	750	100
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	28,915	21,000
Furber, H. J.	5,286	1,000
Ford & Johnson.	14,575	10,000
Foster, A., & Co.	15,000	2,500
Fuller & Warren Co.	10,000	3,000
Felix & Marston.	5,215	8,000
Falker & Stern Co.	2,039	2,000
Freer, estate, L. C. P.	31,615	5,000
Farnum, J. F.	54,040	4,000
Featherstone & Co.	30,000	.....
G.		
Greens Dredging Co.	6,046	.....
Gane Bros. & Co.	5,040	300
Grand Pacific Hotel.	5,000	4,000
Grommes & Ullrich.	15,025	2,000
Gage Bros. & Co.	29,970	.....
Gotham Mfg. Co.	10,200	10,000
Guthmann, Carpenter & Telling.	.....	4,500
Great Northern Hotel.	20,000	7,000
Grace Hotel.	13,000	20,000
Gutta Percha Co.	4,000	3,000
Gimbel & Sons.	10,408	5,000
Greisheimer & Co.	15,000	6,000
Goodyear Rubber Co.	2,403	1,300
Gould, L., & Co.	5,050	6,000
Geneva Optical Co.	11,000	3,000
Gray, Clark & Engle.	8,080	5,000
H.		
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co.	4,000	4,000
Hart, Shaffner & Marx.	8,822	15,000
Henderson, C. M., & Co.	71,300	30,000
Heegaard, W. H., & Co.	20,000	2,000
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.	4,000	100,000
Hoyt, W. M.	250,000	20,000
Hyman, Berg & Co.	82,510	10,000
Hale, W. Kent.	30,000	.....
Humiston, Keeling & Co.	18,000	5,500
Hart Bros.	12,225	7,000
Hately Bros.	20,000	12,000
Harris, J. P.	15,780	25,000
Harris, N. W., & Co.	24,870	25,000
Hardy, F. A., & Co.	37,400	9,000
Huyleis	11,710	1,000
Hartman Furniture Co.	2,010	1,000
I.	7,272	.....
Illinois Steel Co.	60,000	10,000
Illinois Glass Co.	5,410	1,000
Iroquois club.	200	500
International Packing Co.	20,000	1,000
Illinois Paper Co.	7,050	1,000
Irwin, Green & Co.	9,820	10,000
Inderrieden, J. H. Co.	23,910	12,000
J.		
Jamison & Co.	16,000	1,000
Jevne, C. & Co.	16,920	10,000
Jurgensen & Anderson Co.	9,000	2,000
Jones, J. M. W. & Co.	7,980	5,000
Jones, J. Russell.	2,800	1,250
K.		
Kelley, Maus & Co.	50,212	17,000
Keith Bros. & Co.	31,595	20,000
Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Co.	40,000	15,000
Keith, Edson & Co.	15,613	5,000
Kimball, W. W. Co.	50,000	12,000
Kellogg, C. P. & Co.	15,000	15,000
Kohn Bros.	70,692	25,000
Kuppenheimer, B. & Co.	46,200	10,000
Kent, S. A.	28,150	10,000
Kohlsaat, H. H. & Co.	25,710	4,800
Kimball, Hotel.	.....	1,000
Kranz, John.	6,000	4,000
Kehoe & Co.	3,000	.....
Ketchum & Rothschild.	200	2,500
Kimbark, S.	5,020	15,000
Kimball, C. P. & Co.	29,980	2,000
Kelley Brewing Co.	17,128	4,000
Keep, Henry, estate.	36,000	30,000
Kohl & Castle.	52,625	500
L.	1,000	.....
Lyon & Healy.	66,000	20,000
Lord, Owen & Co.	13,000	13,000
Lord & Thomas.	13,000	800
Leiter, L. Z.	92,720	1,000
Logan, Frank G.	11,595	5,000
Lloyd, Evan, & Co.	5,705	4,000
Lytton, H. C.	16,000	20,000
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,000	1,000
Lapp & Flersheim.	18,000	4,000
M.		
Mandel Bros.	183,000	61,000
MacVeagh, Franklin, & Co.	120,750	45,000
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., 828 Wabash-av.	.....	80,000
McClurg, A. C., & Co.	240,000	27,000
Morton, Joy, & Co.	75,310	2,500
Morris, Nelson, & Co.	13,000	500
Masury, John W., & Co.	10,000	10,000
Millar, E. B., & Co.	20,000	10,000
McNeil & Higgins Co.	30,000	15,000
Milmine, Bodman & Co.	19,000	9,000
Murphy Varnish Co.	27,196	11,000
MacAvoy Brewing Co.	40,000	15,000
Maxwell, S. A., & Co.	14,000	4,000
N.		
New York Belting and Packing Co.	2,515	500
National Tube Works Co.	5,000	5,000
National Biscuit Co.	20,000	1,000
Needham Bros.	15,000	1,000
National Steel Co.	6,000	.....

O.		
Orr & Lockett Hardware Co	18,966	12,000
Odell, J. J. P. & Co.	4,630	.....
P.		
People's Gaslight & Coke Co.	860,000	285,000
Peats, Alfred & Co.	5,400	1,800
Palmer, Potter, Palmer House	9,506	30,000
Pullman's Palace Car Co.	90,000	30,000
Pearson, D. K.	10,000	.....
Pullman, George M., estate.	280,000	196,160
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer Co.	70,000	27,500
Poole Bros.	9,000	3,000
Porter Bros. & Co.	50,000	10,000
Postal Telegrap Co.	40,000	10,000
Peacock, C. D.	26,000	16,000
Q.		
Quan, W. J. & Co.	42,617	18,000
R.		
Rothschild, A. M. & Co.	80,480	25,000
Revell, A. H. & Co.	39,210	16,000
Reid, Murdoch & Co.	240,000	62,000
Rand, McNally & Co.	61,500	20,500
Revell, Fleming H. & Co.	3,000	3,000
Rend, W. F., 115 Dearborn-st.	6,450	1,500
Rogers, W. H. & Bros.	12,000	4,000
Rice, E. R., 207 Monroe-st.	.....	1,000
S.		
Siegel, Cooper & Co.	148,364	40,000
Schlesinger & Mayer.	108,072	50,000
Slaughter, A. O. & Co.	20,000	7,500
Spaulding & Co.	75,000	25,000
Smith, R. F. & Co.	18,000	6,000
Shipman, D. B.	21,000	.....
Stevens, C. H. & Bro.	21,000	7,000
Sprague, Warner & Co.	250,000	90,000
Sharp & Smith.	9,487	7,500
Sweet, Dempster & Co.	28,960	16,000
Schwartz, Dupee & Co.	15,000	5,500
Santa Fé Dock & Elevator Co	50,000	20,000
Seipp Brewing Co.	50,000	20,000
Sweet, Orr & Co.	.....	2,000
Selz, Schwab & Co.	70,000	30,000

Changes for Residences.

The personalty tables for residences are in part as follows:

	Assessed val., 1899.	Assessed val., 1898.
A.		
Armour, P. D.	$ 60,000	$ 4,000
Adams, Milward, Auditorium	130,000	Not ass.
Armour, P. D. Jr.	15,000	1,500
Armour, J. O.	15,000	1,500
Allerton, Samuel W.	100,010	6,500
Andrews, E. Wyllys.	200	100
Alexander, Mrs. J. P.	4,200	600
Averill, Mrs. A.	6,000	2,000
Avery, T. M.	4,000	2,000
Alling, John.	8,200	1,000
Arms, H.	1,000	500
B.		
Baker, W. T.	21,215	1,250
Buckingham, E.	800	5,000
Bartlett, A. C.	20,000	2,000
Blair, H. A.	3,380	1,200
Botsford, Henry.	20,000	4,500
Booth, A.	600	.....
Billings, Dr. Frank.	600	200
Beecher, Mrs. Jerome.	20,000	5,600
Blackstone, Mrs. T. B.	3,000	4,000
Bradwell, J. B.	400	200
Bucklen, H. E.	1,360	200
Belfield, Joseph.	800	300
Boal, C. T.	750	1,000
Blair, William.	15,000	2,500
Butler, C. B.	1,000	500
Brega, C. W.	1,150	1,000
Bloom, L.	2,000	500
Baker, A. L.	2,400	800
Booth, Mrs. W. M.	150	100
C.		
Caton, A. J.	7,500	2,300
Cudahy, John.	7,840	1,000
Crane, R. T.	86,640	4,500
Cobb, Silas B.	40,000	7,500
Cooper, John S.	300	200
Cummings, Mrs. C.	900	6,000
Crawford, Henry.	15,000	5,000
Corwith, Mrs. H.	5,000	3,500
Cunningham, Secor, 1824 Prairie avenue.	.....	350
Clark, John M.	4,500	.....
Cole, George E.	180	200
Crilly, W. M.	2,690	200
Crilly, D. F.	7,400	500
D.		
Donnersberger, Joseph.	750	200
Dibblee, Henry.	1,350	750
Drake, Mrs. J. B.	16,515	4,000
Dent, Thomas.	740	1,000
Dixon, Arthur.	2,170	250
Dewey, A. B.	3,100	100
Dean, Thaddeus.	24,000	Not assd.
Dupee, J. C.	3,230	.....
Drake, T. C.	2,695	200
Doud, L. B.	1,325	300
E.		
Ewing, W. G.	358	200
Ewing, A. T.	140	100
Eggleston, C. B.	1,000	500
Ellis, Mrs. A. M. H.	10,127	600
Earling, A. J.	5,288	.....
F.		
Field, Marshall	250,000	21,000
Fairbank, N. K.	10,000	5,000
Foreman, O. G.	1,200	400
Foreman, E. G.	1,200	500
Fuller, W. A.	32,620	2,000
Fay, O. H.	1,040	.....
Frank, Henry L., 1606 Prairie-av	49,945	500
Fisk, D. B., 2100 Calumet-av.	.....	1,500
Fuller, L. W.	1,005	.....
Frank, Helen F.	30,020	.....
Fox, Leo.	2,075	200
G.		
Grannis, Amos, estate.	10,000	350
Gates, J. W.	30,000	2,500
Gunther, C. F.	4,125	400
Gunsaulus, Dr. F. W.	2,050	500
Gillett, E. W.	1,132	800
Gray, F. D.	2,280	500
Giessner, John J.	8,000	400
Graham, W. A. S.	200	300
Goodrich, A. W.	4,000	2,000
Gunning, R. C.	480	Not ass'd
Goddard, L. O.	250	100
H.		
Higinbotham, H. N.	4,897	2,000
Hutchinson, C. L.	20,000	3,000
Hamill, E. A.	10,000	1,200
Hibbard, W. G.	1,000	2,500
Henderson, Mrs. C. M.	13,500	4,500
Henry, R. L.	6,820	100
J.		
Judah, N. B.	1,280	500
Jacobs, B. F.	.....	500
Jackson, Huntingdon W.	4,000	100
Jones, Fernando.	175	1,500
K.		
Keith, Mrs. Edson.	27,240	4,000
Keith, E. G.	18,750	1,200
Kimball, W. W.	18,000	2,000
Kent, S. A.	1,000	1,000
Keep, Albert.	400	2,700
Kuppenheimer, B.	2,000	350
Kellogg, Mrs. C. P.	50,000	4,000
Keep, C.	6,000	2,000
Keith, Edson, estate.	7,380	200
Kennett, Francis G.	8,160	.....
L.		
Lowden, F. O.	91,846	100
Laflin, George H.	53,403	800
Law, Robert, estate.	152,000	1,000
Lowenthal, B.	20,000	600
Lytton, H. C.	1,000	.....
M.		
Mandel, Emanuel.	5,000	1,250
Mandel, Leon.	5,000	1,250
Mandel, Simon.	3,000	500
Morris, Nelson.	20,000	1,000
Mitchell, W. H.	5,000	12,000
Moore, W. H.	3,020	500
Mayer, Levy.	15,000	500
Mayer, Mrs. M. A.	24,525	1,000
McKinney, Hugh.	58,870	1,250
Mayer, David.	4,000	1,000
Miller, Roswell.	52,480	250
N.		
Nelson, Murry.	110	500
O.		
Otis, P. A.	1,100	1,000
Otis, J. E.	1,560	1,000
P.		
Pullman, Mrs. G. M.	20,000	7,000
Peck, F. W.	20,000	1,000
Phelps, G. B.	2,076	700
Pardridge, C. W.	5,000	500
Pope, Mrs. C. B.	3,000	1,500
Phelps, E. M.	5,000	1,000
R.		
Ream, Norman B.	100,000	7,000
Robson, R. W.	10,450	1,000
Reid, W. H.	20,580	700
Raymond, Charles.	9,590	1,200
Ryerson, Mrs. Martin	20,000	.....
S.		
Stone, Mrs. H. O.	2,000	1,000
Sherman, John B.	20,000	2,000
Seipp, C., estate.	40,000	15,000

Banks' Personalty Revised.

The Board of Review in the afternoon revised the personal property assessments placed on thirty-nine banks of the city by the Board of Assessors. Objections to the revised figures were entered in only five cases. The chief increases were entered against the Chicago branches of foreign banks, the Bank of Montreal being raised from $36,900 to $400,000, the Bank of Nova Scotia from $23,280 to $100,000, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, against which the Assessors had levied no assessment, being listed at $40,000. At the request of Attorney Newman, representing these three institutions, argument against the increase will be heard at 9 o'clock this morning.

Table of Changes.

The following table shows the changes made, the assessed valuations being given. The full valuations are placed at five times the figures given in the table:

Bank.	Assessors' valuation.	Board of Review's ass'd valuation.
First National	$ 342,000	$ 906,209
America National	279,560	304,619
Merchants' National	457,720	468,328
Northern National	278,080	292,028
Commercial National	366,040	399,605
Union National	416,200	377,000
Merchants' Loan & Trust	662,040	678,189
Corn Exchange National	398,420	422,316
Metropolitan National	571,080	588,428
Hibernian Banking Assn.	97,702	85,375
*Bank of Montreal	96,990	400,000
*Union Trust company	280,200	293,508
Chicago National	199,360	212,229
Continental National	451,720	467,920
Fort Dearborn National	106,150	111,801
National Bank of Republic	207,420	208,895
Bankers' National	203,640	210,770
American Trust & Savings	218,920	309,036
Chandler Mortgage company	38,940	39,864
Chicago City	41,457	35,371
*Foreman Bros	192,560	207,141
Garden City B. & L. Co.	105,200	100,629
Home Savings	20,856	21,141
Illinois Trust & Savings	352,000	365,805
Milwaukee Avenue State	46,440	49,088
Northern Trust company	320,160	338,637
Prairie State	46,500	50,946
Royal Trust company	130,810	136,861
State	142,500	148,648
Western States	44,822	47,338
Drovers' National	75,435	79,716
Lincoln National	29,373	35,179
National Live Stock	362,500	377,344
First National of Englewood	71,020	18,869
Oakland National	17,000	16,379
Calumet National	14,600	14,136
*Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	Not ass'd.	40,000
*Bank of Nova Scotia	23,280	100,000
Chicago Loan & Trust Co.	10,000	10,000
Total	$8,903,850	$9,461,258

*Further hearing granted.

The Board of Review reduced the assessments of W. D. and E. E. Beach of Evanston from $2,000 to $500 in each case.

You will not forget the taste of Seipp Extra Pale Beer after once having tried it. It will please you.

DEFY THE MIDNIGHT LAW

MANY LEVEE SALOONS CONTINUE BUSINESS AFTER HOURS.

Piano Playing in Violation of Ordinance in the Capitol and Sol Van Praag's—Police Stop Dances in the North Side Resorts—Prosecution of Proprietors of the Edelweiss Garden Is Ordered—Nonsuit Taken in Evergreen Park License Case.

While the people of the North and South Sides and of Evergreen Park are fighting beer gardens and saloons the dramshops along the levee keep open from dawn to dawn. A trip through Clark, State, and adjacent streets shortly after midnight disclosed that the levee was as "wide open" as ever.

Nearly every saloon in the district was brilliantly lighted, and the front doors were wide open. The order requiring the cessation of music after midnight was more generally observed. In two places, however, this order was ignored, and the pianos could be heard a block away. The violaters of this order were Sol Van Praag, 392 State street, and The Capitol saloon, 394 State street. In the other places where music is allowed the pianos were closed at midnight, and aside from the chatter of the few half drunken hangers on little noise was heard.

Policemen traveling beats in Clark, State, Harrison, and Polk streets and Custom House and Plymouth courts, said they were not expected to interfere with saloons unless they become disorderly or a fight was started.

Dancing in Parks Stopped.

The complaints made to Mayor Harrison by the Ravenswood Law and Order association against the summer beer gardens and dance halls in North Clark street, from Montrose to Lawrence avenues, which formerly kept open into the small hours of the morning, and attracted disorderly crowds, has resulted in the discontinuance of dancing in all the summer gardens in Ravenswood, and the resorts are compelled to close at midnight.

The order prohibiting dancing in beer gardens and compelling them to close promptly at midnight was given by Chief Kipley in compliance with a letter from the Mayor. The letter referred to the complaints made by the Ravenswood Law and Order association. It said the requests of the Ravenswood people were reasonable and added:

It becomes the duty of the Police department to exert every effort to remedy the prevailing conditions.

Move on Edelweiss Garden.

Ex-Judge John Barton Payne, representing the Hyde Park Protective association, has notified Corporation Counsel Walker that he has proof that alcoholic liquors have been sold at the Edelweiss Garden, Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, and Mr. Walker accordingly has instructed Chief Kipley to bring prosecutions against the place.

Nonsuit in the Lippen Case.

After arguments for and against the issuance of a saloon license by the trustees of the Village of Evergreen Park to Fred Lippen at Kedzie avenue and Ninety-fifth street had been heard yesterday by Judge Chetlain and the court had intimated that the writ of mandamus would be denied, the entrance of the order of the court was forestalled by the counsel for the petitio

MRS. STYLES GOES FREE.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER OF HER MOTHER, KATHARINE SCHULTZ.

Close of One of the Most Pathetic Trials in the History of Cook County Criminal Court—Jurymen Weep in Sympathy with the Defendant—Plea of Insanity Strengthened by the Accused Woman Having an Epileptic Fit During the Testimony.

Mrs. Augusta Styles was pronounced not guilty of the murder of her mother, Mrs. Katharine Schultz, yesterday afternoon. The verdict in the case involving the defamation of a daughter by her mother and the murder of the mother by the daughter in revenge, was reached after the jurymen had been out for two hours. It was unanimous.

The courtroom was full of women, who would have broken into a cheer if the threatening attitude of the bailiffs had not checked the demonstration. That expression of sympathy hushed in its incipiency, the women quietly went to the discharged prisoner, and as many of them as could get near her kissed her.

Mrs. Styles' husband and her daughter Belle were at her side as the clerk read the verdict. The acquitted woman's first kisses of thanksgiving were for them. Then with a little sob she turned to the women who had been sitting through the hearing of the case, and she was the center of a hysterical manifestation of rejoicing.

It had been a pathetic trial. They jurymen had wept at the recital of the prisoner's provocation which caused her to kill her mother. They wept when the prosecuting attorneys retold the death of the old mother. The spectators in the courtroom also had been affected emotionally in the same way. And now, that the prisoner might go free, they wept again. When the bailiffs succeeded in clearing the courtroom, the women filed quietly out, subdued and drying their eyes.

"What show of a case did we have?" said Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Olson. "The jurymen wept all the time, and the woman had an epileptic fit right in front of them."

Case Given to the Jury.

The case went to the jury at 1:30 o'clock. The courtroom was crowded to the doors as the attorneys closed their arguments. Mrs. Styles sat quietly by her daughter Belle. She was pale and seemed exhausted. A bailiff brought her a glass of water, as she seemed about to faint. There was weeping as Attorney O'Donnell spoke of the life of Mrs. Styles and the slander which caused the crime. There was more weeping as Attorney Olson told of the death of Mrs. Schultz at the hands of her daughter.

After the jury had gone out, the women who formed the large part of the crowd in the courtroom sat and waited. Judge Waterman was determined to have no demonstration. All who could not find seats were ordered out into the corridors.

"There must be order in this court," said the bailiffs. "There must be no demonstration when the verdict is read. Offenders will be taken before the court."

Then the clerk read the verdict that declared Mrs. Styles not guilty. The bailiffs beat on the railing to hold the women in check. There was a little cheer quickly subdued, and a clapping of hands, suddenly hushed. Mrs. Styles, released from suspense, sobbed quietly and turned to kiss her husband. The women whose sympathy had to find a silent expression came within the railing to take her in their arms. The bailiffs began to clear the courtroom, and Mrs. Styles was taken to the jail to be discharged. She was followed by many feminine friends, and shortly afterward she left the jail with her husband and daughter to visit the home of her brother, William Shultz, on the West Side.

Succumbs to Nervous Strain.

"I am glad to get out of here," said Mrs. Styles as she left the jail after having been discharged.

As soon as she had reached her home, 182 Sheffield avenue, she succumbed to the nervous strain and took to her bed. The house was soon filled with relatives of the family, but upon the advice of her physician Mrs. Styles was not permitted to discuss the trial.

"She has not expressed any opinion upon it," said her husband, J. G. Styles. "At times she was confident of acquittal and at others she dreaded the verdict. Her whole thoughts were bent upon keeping up her strength so as to endure throughout the trial. She has avoided discussion even with me, and now her doctor advises quiet."

Mrs. Styles' friends say she had not realized what the possibilities of the trial might be to her until the last day of the hearing. She expected an acquittal, but the dread of conviction had begun to have its effect. While the jurymen were deliberating upon their verdict she sat dejected in her chair. As soon as it was announced that they were coming in her face brightened up, and she listened with intense expectancy to the reading.

Sympathy of the Jurors.

"The State did not have much chance," said Attorney Olson, who conducted the prosecution. "Popular sympathy was all with the defendant. She had an epileptic fit before the jurors, and it was easily proved that she was insane at times. She has consumption and can live but a few years any way, in all probability. She might have been sent to an asylum, but I suppose the jurors thought she would be better off at home. The fact that the jury was out nearly two hours shows that there must have been some discussion upon it."

The crime of which Mrs. Styles was acquitted was committed on the night of May 5. Mrs. Styles, goaded to desperation by the defamatory gossip of her mother, Mrs. Katharine Schultz, sought her in the lodge rooms of the Martha Washington Frauen Verein, Ewing street and North avenue, and shot her. Mrs. Styles was an invalid, and it was while she was upon a sick bed that her mother told the slanderous story about her to her 16-year-old daughter, Belle. The young woman was involved in the slander, and she went home and told it to her mother. Mrs. Styles arose from her sick bed to resent the defamation by taking the life of the defamer. The conduct of Mrs. Schultz, it was claimed by the defense, was but the last of a series of lifelong abuse and defamation which Mrs. Styles had received from her. The defense was based upon the plea of insanity, evidence of which was alleged to have been given in the epileptic fits of the defendant.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Marie Jansen in Vaudeville.

The Chicago Opera-House is offering a bill of more than usual attractiveness this week, not only the novelties brought forward being of interest but the more familiar features being above the general average. To class an artist so well known as Marie Jansen as a novelty is made necessary by the fact that it is the first time the favorite comedienne has appeared here in vaudeville. Her "act" consists of three ballads and a coon song, which she sings with that peculiarly resonant, clear voice familiar to every patron of the casino and early Francis Wilson opera successes, and accompanies with the same chic manner and the same inimitable chuckle which has ever captivated her auditors. Her voice and her skill seem still as fresh as they were a decade ago, and her power over the public is in no wise diminished.

Moung-Toon and Moung-Chit are Burmese football players whose skill in the throwing and catching of a ball without using their hands is remarkable. The feet, knees, and shoulders are the portions of the body employed, and a proficiency almost incredible to the Occidental mind is discovered in their work. Moung-Toon also juggles in the same way with balls of glass and accomplishes surprising feats.

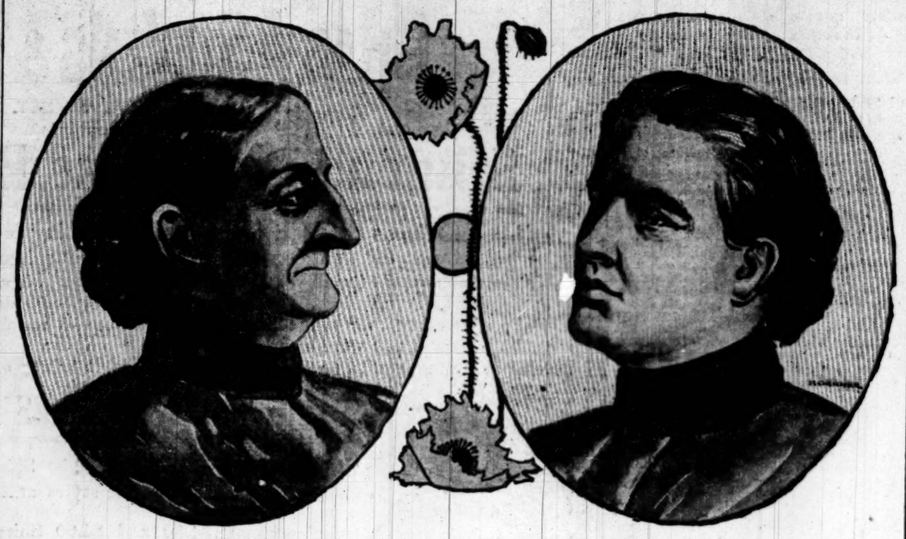
Among the familiar numbers on the bill are Barnes and Sisson; Lieb, Seerle, and Lieb in a new farcical sketch; Harry La Mack, in gun and baton whirling; De Haven and Mai, Caswell and Arnold, and Favo and Hilda.

Chicago Musicians at Dixon.

Dixon, Ill., July 25.—The Rock River assembly dedicated the new auditorium at its twelfth annual gathering today. The Ravenswood Musical club of Chicago, 100 voices, assisted by members of the Evanston Musical club, under the direction of Professor Lurkin, gave two concerts. The soloists were Miss Helen Buckley, soprano; Mrs. Ella Kleeberg, contralto; Holmes Cowper, tenor; Louis Champion, bass.

Beautiful Complexions by Using Gouraud's Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Druggists. Delightful; marvelous results.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, PRINCIPALS IN THE STYLES MURDER CASE.



MRS. KATHERINE SCHULTZ, SLAIN BY HER DAUGHTER. MRS. AUGUSTA STYLES, ACQUITTED OF KILLING HER MOTHER.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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It is not every day that one receives in one's mail a trade circular from a bona fide pretender to a European throne. But I find among my last batch of letters from the old world a circular signed by "Prince Augustus de Bourbon," claimant to the throne of Peme, and in which he urges me to try his new brand of champagne entitled "Cremant Royal Auguste de Bourbon."

Augustus de Bourbon is the grandson of that mysterious personage who claimed to be the son of King Louis XVI. and of Queen Marie Antoinette, and to have escaped from the Temple prison after the execution of his parents. His pretensions in the matter are entitled to no small weight. For investigation has shown that the skeleton of the lad buried under the name of the Dauphin after his reported death, brought about by the brutality of his jailers, could not possibly have been that of the young Prince who was generally understood to have escaped from prison. The Dutch authorities, who are the most strict in the world in all matters relating to the assumption of unauthorized names and titles, not only permitted the personage who claimed to be the escaped Dauphin to figure on the marriage and death registry of Delft as "Louis of Bourbon," Duke of Normandy, son of King Louis XVI. and of Queen Marie Antoinette, but likewise allowed his son and grandson to serve under the royal name of Bourbon in the Dutch army.

It is perfectly natural that the brothers of King Louis XVI.—namely: the Count of Provence (who afterwards reigned as Louis XVIII.), and the Count Artois, who reigned as Charles X., should have refused to recognize the alleged Dauphin as their nephew, since by their recognition he would have become an obstacle in the way of their accession to the throne of France in the event of a restoration. Moreover, they had been among the most bitter enemies of Queen Marie Antoinette, and had always insisted that her children were the offspring of another man, instead of their eldest brother. There is, however, evidence to the effect that they provided for the lad's maintenance after his escape, on the understanding that he should be kept in the background, being unwilling that any other royal personages in Europe should be appealed to in the matter. But when he grew up they denounced him as a fraud. It is known, however, that not only the Russian government but also the papacy possesses documentary evidence proving the authenticity of his claims, and it may be remembered that the Vatican, when asked in 1826 for a permit of consecration of the memorial chapel at Paris, erected over what was understood to be the remains of King Louis XVI., of his Queen, and of their son, only granted it on the condition that the name of the Dauphin was removed, taking the ground, set forth in an official dispatch, which is on record, that it could not lend itself to the comedy of consecrating a memorial chapel to a living person.

It is, however, altogether superfluous for Augustus of Bourbon, Duke of Normandy and claimant to the throne of France, to cite the cases of Queen Marie Antoinette and of his grandfather, the sot-distant Dauphin, in order to prove that there is nothing derogatory to royal rank in resorting to trade and industry for the sake of increasing one's resources. There are quite a number of the anointed of the Lord who are in business. Thus the Prince Regent of Bavaria and the members of his family, which is one of the oldest reigning houses in Europe, derive a considerable portion of their revenue from the brewing and sale of excellent beer, which is not only disposed of by wholesale but also by retail, the "Hofbierbrauhaus" being one of the most frequented, oldest, and certainly the biggest beer saloon in the Bavarian capital, and a familiar landmark to every foreign tourist who visits Munich. Another royal brewer is King Oscar of Sweden, who does not hesitate to recommend both his subjects and the foreign diplomats accredited to his court to buy and drink his beer in preference to any other brand.

The King of Wurtemburg is the owner of the two leading hotels and restaurants in the capital of his dominions, and it is on record that when in times gone by a Russian Emperor, passing through Stuttgart, declined to stay at the royal palace on the plea that he wished to preserve his incognito, and declared that he would go instead to the hotel, ignoring the fact that the latter was owned by the ruler of Wurtemburg, he found, when he drove up to the door of the hostelry in question, the Wurtemburg sovereign and all the principal dignitaries of his court dressed up in the garb of hotel waiters, cooks, hostlers, etc., the jolly old monarch himself being attired in the white apron and cap of a bonface of the day, all waiting to receive the Czar. To keep up the joke the latter was presented with a big bill when he left.

Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, brother of the late Empress of Austria, keeps a hotel on the Tegernsee, while Queen Victoria's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, is a hard-working junior partner of a by no means first-class firm of decorators in Chelsea, London. The Duke of Orleans pushes in the most indiscreet manner his Sicilian wines, and, in fact, today so many exalted people are in business that it is no longer considered derogatory.

Count Pametel, the millionaire French patent medicine manufacturer's son who married Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz the other day in England, in the presence of a number of the members of the British royal family, is kinsfolk of his bride, has inaugurated his wedded life with a lie, and with a public charge of bad faith against the English reigning house which cannot fail to deprive him of any of the social prestige and recognition which this young plebeian hoped to derive from marrying a Princess of the blood.

As I have stated before in these columns, he owes his non-hereditary title of Count to the Pope. Indebted for his rank and social status to the Vatican, it was necessary, therefore, that he should have the consent of the Catholic Church to his marriage. Now the Catholic Church would only give its consent to his marriage with a Protestant Princess on his pledging his word of honor to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, in whose diocese the wedding took place, that no Protestant celebration or service should follow the Catholic ceremony.

In spite of this pledge, an Anglican marriage service took place in the Protestant parish church at Kew immediately after the Catholic marriage service in the Catholic church of Richmond. This fact, described by all the members of the press who were present and recorded in the London Times, at once became the subject of a newspaper discussion, it being well known that the Catholic Church absolutely refuses to give its blessing to a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant unless there is a solemn undertaking that no Protestant service takes place. The Catholic Bishop of Southwark, on being appealed to for information, wrote a letter to the London Times relating that he had received the necessary assurances from the Count, pledged on the latter's "honor" and also sent for publication the note which he had received from the Count in response to his demand for an explanation. In this precious document the Count declares that he was "forced against his will" by the royal relatives of his wife to enter the parish church at Kew, after the Catholic ceremony, on the understanding that there should be no second ceremony, but merely a prayer recited. He added that in spite of this some sort of a service had taken place, but declares once more on his honor that it was not the Anglican marriage service.

This correspondence in the London Times has now been brought to a close by a letter to the Times from the English clergyman who officiated at the Protestant ceremony, declaring that the latter had been all arranged and agreed to by the Count long beforehand, and that it was the full Anglican marriage service that had taken place with his consent. From this it will be seen that the Count finds himself in an awkward position in every direction. I may add that he is a protégé of the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, who for a time counted him among her followers and admirers. It was she who presented him to the Princess who is now his wife, and who at the time when she made his acquaintance was living under a cloud in France in consequence of a grave indiscretion with one of her father's footmen.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Engagement Announced of Miss Ruth Dillard, Memphis, to Mr. Warren Wright, Chicago.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Dillard, daughter of Captain John Woodruff Dillard, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mr. Warren Wright of Chicago. Miss Dillard is at the Chicago Beach Hotel, the guest of her sister, Mrs. David W. Ross. The wedding will take place in October.

Mrs. Horatio O. Stone, 3522 Michigan avenue, and her father, Mr. J. C. Clark, have returned from Mobile, Ala. Mr. Clark is visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. T. Jeffery, 1919 Michigan avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Murphy, who have been in the East on their wedding trip, have returned and will be at home at 499 Jackson boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Peck of the Chicago Beach Hotel will leave today for New York, whence they will sail for Europe to be absent a year.

INSPECTOR FANCHER AT WORK.

Sends to Keepers of Hotels and Lodging-Houses Copies of the New Law.

Homer C. Fancher, the recently appointed chief inspector of lodging-houses in Chicago, sent yesterday to all the keepers of lodging-houses and hotels in the city printed copies of the rules and regulations for the inspection of such rooming-houses in accordance with the law which went into effect July 1.

The crusade against filthy basement residences has borne such fruits by the work done so far that it is seldom the inspectors find a basement residence from which they are compelled to order the renter to move.

WIDE INTEREST IN SCHENK BABY

Many Persons Call on the Driesbachs and the Father Expresses His Belief in the Theory.

The boy baby of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Driesbach, which came into the world last Saturday under the auspices of Schenk's theory for the predetermination of sex, was the idol of the curious at its home, 631 Fullerton avenue, yesterday. Many of the neighbors and others interested, having heard of the baby, called to see the little fellow, who, it is claimed, might have been a girl if it had not been for Dr. Schenk and his diet scheme. The baby took the ceremony of inspection good naturedly, and wriggled and grimaced its little face in infantile smiles just the same as any ordinary baby would. Apparently it had little concern in the discussion of the callers as to whether it would have been a girl if its mother had not adhered to Dr. Schenk's theory of diet. The theory was given as much credence by some as doubt by others. Mr. Driesbach, father of the baby, who is a practical chemist, believes firmly in the theory.

"My wife carried out the principles laid down by Schenk in his theory so carefully that I don't think there is any doubt of its efficacy," he said. "The entire theory, as it was carried out in this case, is based on diet. The foods are simply classified in regard to the quantity of sugar or starch they contain, the theory being that sugar and starchy foods tend toward the female sex and other foods the opposite.

"My wife for months did not eat sugary or starchy food. She refused to take sugar in her coffee. She never ate jellies, pies, cake, and seldom ate potatoes, peas, or beans. Substitution for these foods was found in meats, eggs, lettuce, cabbage, and all non-legumenous vegetables. I am satisfied that Schenk's theory has never been given a fairer test, and I doubt if it will ever given a test in this country before at all.

"The boy seems to be in fine spirits, and the doctors say it is as healthy a specimen of babyhood as they have seen. My only hope is that the new Driesbach will never live to regret that Schenk was ever born."

Dr. W. S. Christopher and Dr. C. S. Bacon, who have interested themselves in the experiment with Schenk's theory, while expressing the belief that the requirements of the theory were faithfully carried out, are inclined to doubt that the result in the single instance should be taken as proof positive that the theory is correct. Schenk's theory, for the most part, they say, is based on evidence obtained by him as the result of experiments in Europe. The theory of regulating the laws of cross-heredity, they say, by diet, appeals to the unscientific as being thoroughly feasible, while physicians know that mere chance in many cases would be a factor.

Former Banker a Bankrupt.

Baltimore, Md., July 25.—[Special.]—Ernest Gittings, a well-known clubman, who has lost a fortune in speculation, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. He formerly conducted a banking and brokerage business under the name of Gittings & Co. In his petition he declares that his liabilities amount to $33,566, while his assets are $20 in cash and $20 worth of clothing. Suydacker, Fyffe & Co. of Chicago are claimants to the amount of $1,396.

SAY WIFE IS WRONGED.

RELATIVES OF INSANE MRS. BUNNELL BRING STRANGE CHARGES.

They Allege That While She Is Held at Kankakee with Bare Necessities of Life Another Woman Takes Her Place in Husband's Affections and the Use of Her Property — It Is Claimed Also That the Dementia Is Cured—Allegations Denied.

Reuben A. Bunnell, 60 years of age, driver of a hook and ladder truck of the Chicago Fire department at West Monroe street and Fortieth avenue, has been cited to appear in the Probate Court this morning to show cause why he should not be removed from the position of conservator of his wife, Zilpha A. Bunnell, formerly a teacher in the public schools, and now an inmate of the State Insane Asylum at Kankakee.

Behind this announcement is a strange story of another woman taking the name and place in the Bunnell household of the insane woman, alleged neglect on the part of the husband, charges involving the use of the funds placed in his hands as conservator, domestic bickerings, and troublesome relations. The whole concludes with a statement that Mrs. Zilpha A. Bunnell has recovered sufficiently from her dementia to be released. Application will be made to have Mary M. Bartelme, the public guardian, appointed to take charge of Mrs. Bunnell's property at 1022 and 1024 West Monroe street. The woman will be released from the asylum if it is found that she has recovered. She is 66 years of age. Fireman Bunnell says he will never live with her again.

Record of the Bunnell Family.

Bunnell has been connected with the Fire department for thirty years. Both he and Mrs. Bunnell had been married before their marriage in 1885. Bunnell had five daughters and two sons, all married. Mrs. Bunnell bought the two-story double wooden houses at 1022 and 1024 West Monroe street in her own name, although Bunnell says he furnished $500 of the price. The two went to housekeeping at 1022 and rented the next house. Mrs. Bunnell has been at Dunning twice and Elgin once. Shortly after she was committed to Kankakee five years ago a woman between 35 and 40 was noticed by the neighbors at the Bunnell home. She called herself Mrs. Dora Bunnell. Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a van drove up to the door and the furniture in the Bunnell household was moved to an unknown address.

He Denies the Charges.

Fireman Bunnell was seen at his station last night. He said: "There is no truth whatever in the story that I have neglected my wife while she was in any of the insane asylums where she has spent the greater part of the time for thirteen years. I have receipts showing $2,400 paid out. I borrowed $1,000 on the West Monroe street property by permission of the court. All this fight against me is caused by my former son-in-law, Jack Shannon, from whom I helped my daughter Nannie to get a divorce, and by Charles R. Vandercook of Austin, an uncle of my wife. There is no truth in the report that I married the woman who has acted as housekeeper for me for several years. If my wife is released from the asylum I shall never live with her again. A dozen doctors have told me that she is hopelessly insane."

ASSURES LAFAYETTE STATUE.

Acceptance by Paris Municipal Authorities a Critical Step—Commissioner Peck Coming West.

One of the most important steps in the erection of the Lafayette monument at Paris is the approval by the Paris authorities cabled yesterday to Chicago of the model made by Sculptor Paul Bartlett of New York City. Mr. Bartlett is now in Paris preparing for the casting of the statue, which will be done in September. The statue will be cast in staff for dedication July 4. Souvenir receipts will be sent to all the schools that have participated in the collection of the fund as soon as drawings of the monument can be had.

Director Rodgers of Albany, N. Y., who has charge of America's educational department at the Paris exposition, passed through on his way home from Los Angeles. He says that California's exhibit of fruits will be one of the best features of the American exhibition at Paris.

Commissioner General Peck and Director of Affairs Blackmar leave New York this morning, and will arrive in Chicago at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Blue Cross Society Trolley.

Members of the International Blue Cross society of Chicago will meet at South Park avenue and Sixty-third street at 8:30 o'clock this evening for a trolley party. The main aim of the society is to intercede to prevent the lynching of people by mobs. An international convention will be held in Chicago on Aug. 7.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Decision.

"O, DEAR, it is so hard to decide. I don't know which one I like best, and I am not sure that I love either of them." Thus soliloquized Grace Goodwin, as for the hundredth time she compared her would-be lovers, weighing their pros and cons. Stanley Porter was handsome, fascinating, and wealthy. Her family would be greatly pleased, and the eyes of the world would look upon it as a fine match. Frank Maynard, on the other hand, though a fine, manly fellow, boasted of no good looks, was quiet and reserved, with but a moderate amount of this world's goods; while she was the only daughter of the "nabob" of the town, beautiful, accomplished, and wealthy.

She had known both young men from childhood, and they had always been good friends, nothing more; but for the last year they had evinced an unusual desire for her company, and showed her many marked attentions, which she tried to accept in a friendly, impartial way.

Matters unexpectedly came to a head, however, as both men had enlisted for service in the Cuban war, and the thought of the coming parting and the uncertainty of war influenced them to tell Grace of their love.

As she had never taken the attention of the young men seriously she was somewhat taken aback at the sudden turn of affairs and did not know how to answer them. She had promised to tell them something definite tonight, however, as their regiment left on the morrow, so she endeavored to search her heart and know the truth, but all in vain. "I cannot give them an answer tonight," she finally remarked, "for I do not know. I will wait until they return, for perhaps their absence will give me an opportunity to know my own mind better. I want to be fair and just to them both as well as to myself. Surely something will happen which will help me to decide rightly."

Thus two disappointed but hopeful young men left for the tropical isle, one eager for glory and fame, determined to make a name for himself at whatever cost, the other anxious to simply do his duty, whatever it might be.

Grace eagerly scanned the papers day by day, breathing a sigh of relief when among the list of dead and wounded she saw no familiar names.

One evening as she was reading an account of a stirring battle she saw this item: "Private Stanley Porter, for his unusual daring and bravery, is given command of Company C of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, on account of the sudden death of Captain Brown."

Ah! that was just like Stanley, thought Grace. She knew he would acquit himself if he had a chance, and she felt a little thrill of satisfied pride. A few days later, as she was again scanning the paper, she saw among the list of wounded this name: "Frank Maynard, right arm shot off." Her eyes filled with sympathetic tears as she murmured: "Poor Frank; how dreadful!" . . . . The streets of the town of S. were filled with such a motley crowd as had not been seen for many a day. Flags and bunting were seen flying from every window, and all business was suspended, for this was to be a gala occasion. Suddenly the band begins to play "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home Again," as the sound of tramping feet is heard in the distance.

Cheer upon cheer rends the air when the little company of returned heroes come in sight, clad in their brown duck uniforms and soft slouch hats. Handsome Stanley Porter rides at the head of his company, smiling and bowing to every one, all the while glancing hurriedly through the crowd for the sight of one fair face.

The owner of that fair face returns his salutation as she meets his glance, then lets her eyes wander anxiously down the marching column till they catch sight of a pale thin face and empty coat sleeve. She bends eagerly forward, but he looks straight ahead, turning neither to the right nor left. She draws back, hurt and disappointed, just as a young army surgeon standing near remarks: "Too bad about Maynard. I saw him when he fell. If he had kept on with his company he would have been all right, but he lagged behind to give some poor fellow a drink and listen to his babblings about home and mother. The boy only lived a few minutes, but it was one too many, for as Maynard ran to overtake his comrades the shot came which took his arm."

When the parade was over the crowd dispersed to the town hall, where a banquet was served in honor of the soldier boys. As Stanley Porter led Grace Goodwin to a seat beside him the world looked on and smiled and nodded approvingly.

It was the day after the festival and Frank Maynard lay idly swinging in the hammock on the shady veranda. He had not seen Grace since his return. He had not been for his answer. What was the use? That was all over now. As he mused he heard light footsteps, and, looking up, beheld the object of his thoughts. He blushed and stammered something about being glad to see her, and—but never mind what followed. It is only necessary to add that in a few weeks a quiet wedding was solemnized in the old stone church, the bride being a beautiful wealthy girl and the groom a one-armed soldier, while the world looked on and wondered.—Boston Post.

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TRUST TO CONTROL GAS.

PEOPLE'S COMPANY NEGOTIATING FOR OGDEN GAS PLANT.

Offer Made for the Purchase of the North Side Rival Concern—Question of Price Is All That Prevents the Closing of the Deal—Linseed Quotations Show a Decline—Advance in Bank Stock Values—Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Negotiations are under way which, if successful, will result in the transfer of the property of the Ogden Gas company to the People's Gas Light and Coke company, giving the trust a monopoly of the gas business in Chicago. Notwithstanding denials which come from both sides, it is known such negotiations are pending and that they have now reached a point where many of those interested believe the whole matter will be settled in a short time and the People's Gas Light and Coke company be left absolute master of the field. It is said now to have resolved itself into a question of price and if the parties in interest can agree as to terms there will be a transfer of the property. Some of those interested in the Ogden Gas company are in favor of accepting an offer which has been made for the purchase of the property, while others are said to be holding out for a larger sum.

The Ogden Gas company has a capital of $2,000,000, all of which is in the hands of the trustees, and it has an authorized bond issue of $10,000,000, of which the company is now offering $2,000,000 for subscription. The company has a well equipped gas manufacturing plant on Hawthorne avenue, on the north branch of the Chicago River, with a capacity of 2,000,000 cubic feet a day. It is now building a new holder with a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet. It is said the company has invested only $800,000, but officers of the Ogden Gas company say the money actually expended is considerably in excess of this. While the amount which the People's Gaslight and Coke company would be willing to pay for the stock of the Ogden Gas company is not known, it is said to be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. If this is the sum which is offered, it leaves a handsome profit to the people interested in the company. John P. Hopkins, the former Mayor of Chicago; Roger C. Sullivan, Thomas Byrne, and Elmer A. Kimball are among the large stockholders.

Decline in Linseed Quotations.

Under heavy selling the common and preferred stock of the American Linseed company showed a decline in yesterday's market. The preferred stock opened at 52, sold up to 52¼, and declined to 50¼, with a close at 51¼ and with sales of 2,650 shares. The common stock on sales of 1,005 shares showed a range of from 10½ to 12, with a close at 10¾. The selling was attributed to insiders who had bought on the advance of the preceding week. There is a diversity of opinion as to the possible and actual profits of the American Linseed Oil company. A large manufacturer who is not in the trust and who is familiar with the cost of turning out linseed oil has prepared some interesting figures on cost as compared with present prices. On July 20 flaxseed sold in Chicago at $1.03¾. On the same day linseed oil sold at 32c a gallon. According to the figures prepared by this independent manufacturer the total value of oil in a bu of flax is 79c, to which is to be added 40.78c, the value of the cake from a bu of flaxseed. This makes the total value of the product from a bu of flax $1.1978. This manufacturer says the lowest known cost of manufacturing is 15c a bu, leaving the total net value of the product from a bu of flax $1.0478. With flax at $1.035 this leaves as the net profit for each bu of flax crushed 1.28c. The manufacturer has figured out that on these prices the Linseed Oil company can pay only 1 per cent on its preferred stock, providing it crushes its proportion of the consumption of the country, which proportion is 10,000,000 bu a year. To crush this amount the manufacturer says the company will have to run its presses night and day. The manufacturer says further that it is impossible for any linseed mill to be making money under present conditions.

One of the causes which led to weakness in Linseed Oil was the announcement of the formation of a big opposition company in Minneapolis. This company, which has as its prime movers W. D. Douglas, R. F. Brett, and G. F. Piper, has a capital of $400,000 and its mill capacity will, it is said, equal one-fourth that of the American company. The company, with its comparatively small capital and its large capacity, is looked upon as a serious competitor to the old concern.

Advance in Bank Stock Values.

The stocks of the majority of the Chicago banks have appreciated materially in value since the low price of 1896, showing that the securities of these institutions have participated in the general rise in stock values since then. According to figures prepared by John C. King & Co., the stock of the American Trust and Savings Bank has advanced about $10 a share; Bankers' National, $50 a share; Chicago National, $50 a share; the Commercial National, $90 a share; the Continental National, $35 a share; the Corn Exchange National, $50 a share; the Drovers' National, $15 a share; the First National, $50 a share; the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, $200 a share; the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, $15 a share; the Merchants' National, $25 a share; the Metropolitan National, $25 a share; the National Bank of the Republic, $25 a share; the National Live Stock Bank, $80 a share; the Northern Trust company, $100 a share; the Union National, $50 a share; the United States Trust company, $15 a share; and the State Bank of Chicago, $10 a share.

National Biscuit common was the most active stock on the local list yesterday, showing sales of 4,155 shares, with 48¾ high, 47 low, and with it closing 48¼ above the opening. There was a net loss shown, therefore, in Biscuit common of one point between the highest and the closing prices.

The books of the Diamond Match company are closed, and stock is now selling ex-rights. Sales of 175 shares were made yesterday at 189. For each four shares of stock held by present stockholders one share of the new stock may be purchased at par. Yesterday's quotations indicate a feeling that the new stock is worth a premium of practically 40 per cent above the face value. Brokers are still discussing the plan of selling a stock without the right to subscribe for a new issue of stock, which has not yet been authorized. The meeting for the increase in capital stock will be held at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 31, and it is said to be the intention of the directors to meet in the afternoon and announce that the new stock will be issued to stockholders of record that day. As the books will be closed until the following day there will be no opportunity for the transfer of stock bought during the week.

Little Change in Money Markets.

There has been little change in the money market either in Chicago or New York. There is little demand for money in Chicago, and there is practically no inquiry outside the city. Rates range from 4 to 5 per cent, with 4 per cent the ruling rate for sharp collaterals. New York bankers report a more active business in time loans, with rates ranging from 4 to 4¼ per cent. Six months' loans are being made as low as 3½ per cent.

A meeting of distillers of Kentucky, which will not include the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company, will be held in Louisville, Aug. 8. A strong effort will be made to agree to limit the production for at least three years, and possibly five.

Closing curb prices of unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	97	97¼
Electric Vehicle		100
Do pfd	116	125
Ill. Electric Vehicle	5¾	6
Kentucky Distilling	14	16
Do pfd	53	56
Otis Elevator	16	16¼
Do pfd	92½	94
Republic Iron and Steel	13	18¾
Do pfd	82¾	86
Royal Baking Powder	98½	99
Standard Oil	462	464

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,005	12	10½	10¾
Do pfd	2,650	52¼	50¼	51¼
American Strawboard	30	35	31½	31½
American Tinplate	525	39¼	38	38¼
Do pfd	100	85	85	85
Chicago City Railway	51	300	300	300
Diamond Match, ex-rights	175	189	189	189
Elevator, pfd	100	56¼	56¼	56¼
National Biscuit	4,155	48¾	47	47¾
Do pfd	438	100¾	100	100¾
National Steel, pfd	44	91¾	91	91¾
South Side Elevated	373	100	99¾	99¾
Street's Stable Car	50	20	20	20
West Chicago	100	121	121	121

BONDS.

$ 6000 Met L & S 4s	99¾
$1000 West St. S. 5s	100
25000 Do	99¾
7500 Lake St. C & S. 5s	97¾
1000 Cass Av 5s	111¾

Exchanges at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 25.	July 18.
New York	$171,870,529	$201,560,301
Chicago	18,612,500	20,425,705
Boston	20,995,712	26,434,621
Philadelphia	20,936,152	17,709,298
St. Louis	4,877,207	5,805,400
Baltimore	3,874,128	4,547,468

The New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par bid; 10c premium asked.

LITTLE TRADING IN STOCKS.

Another Day of Mid-Summer Stagnation on the Wall Street Market.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, July 25.—[Special.]—This was another day of midsummer dullness in the stock market. Once more there was a strong undertone and fractional gains were general throughout the list, but fluctuations were within narrow ranges and practically all of the day's purchases and sales were made within fractions of last night's closing.

It is noteworthy, however—and also most encouraging—that the market holds so strong in view of this sluggishness. It is an evidence of inherent strength in values that a market so completely dominated by room-traders should hold so closely to a fixed level. From day to day there is dullness and price changes are limited, but the market moves along on an even keel—a remarkably even keel considering the storms that have been weathered during the last two months.

It is also noteworthy that the bears and the pessimists seem to have exhausted their grounds for croaking. Current conditions do not furnish much foundation for bearishness. There are telling facts, numerous and positive, that cannot be ignored except by those who deliberately blind themselves to their surroundings.

In the standard properties today the strength was due to buying by important people. New York Central, Pennsylvania, the grangers, the preferred Pacific shares, the better industrials, and, in fact, most of the high-priced issues were taken steadily by brokers known to be acting for the really big people of the street. This sort of buying is of the highest importance, for it signifies bullishness in quarters where bullishness means most.

Many of the shrewdest of stock market observers are expressing new confidence in the line of prices. Among people of this kind there are no promises of immediate profits on purchases of stocks, but it is their advice to buy for a long pull—to buy good stocks and to hold them for a good rise. And there seems to be ample reason for counsel like this. Coming developments in the agricultural situation and in general business promise to be altogether favorable. It looks as though we are to have big crops and prosperity both East and West during the balance of the year. Railroad earnings are even now remarkable; current gains well warrant an upward movement in railroad shares.

The more important brokers and traders of Wall street are just now enjoying summer vacations, and even those who are in town seem content to have the market dull. Yet the representatives of these important interests agree that substantial improvement is ahead—not far ahead. Among the more conservative people of the street there is expectation of betterment soon to come.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The stock market continued well nigh lifeless today, only a few stocks showing any movement of more than a point. The movement was so narrow and sluggish that it was difficult at times to distinguish the tendency of prices. Rock Island showed an opening gain of ¼, while St. Paul opened down ¼. St. Paul was not influenced by the statement of earnings in the third week, which again broke all previous records. The stock was heavy all day and was the only one of the granger group which hung below last night's level for most of the day. Late in the day there was an increased demand for Rock Island, which lifted its price about a point above last night's level. The Southwesterns rose at the same time over a point each. Iowa Central also continued to advance. There was a period of midday strength in the Pressed Steel Car stocks, which rose 3¼ and 2¼ respectively. A simultaneous movement, apparently sympathetic, affected Federal Steel, Tennessee Coal, and Tinplate, and later the American Hoop stock rose 2¾ and 2 respectively. None of these gains was fully held, and on the other hand American Smelting and Colorado Fuel showed sharp declines. There was Electric Vehicle advanced to 124¼, but reacted a point. Consolidated Gas, the Linseed Oil stocks, International Paper, and National Biscuit showed symptoms of weakness, and an early gain in Pennsylvania was practically all lost. The money market continued steady. The weekly statement of the Associated Bank of Germany reflected the process of retrenchment going on in foreign financial circles. The bank's cash has been increased over 63,000,000, while its loans were contracted nearly $5,000,000, and its note circulation reduced over $9,000,000 during the week. New York exchange at interior points in this country reflected an increased demand on this center for funds. The serious aspect at Cleveland of the moves of the strike had rather a depressing effect on the market. The day's business was close to the lowest level of the year.

The railroad bond market was dull and irregular, except for a large absorption of St. Louis Southwestern 5s. Total sales, par value, $1,737,000. United States new 4s registered declined ¼, and the old 4s registered and the 5s ⅛ in the bid price.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent; last loan, 3½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@4¾. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand and at 484@484½ for 60 days; posted rates 485¼@485¼ and 483¾. Commercial bills, 484¾@484½.

Silver certificates, 60@61. Bar silver, 60¾. Mexican dollars, 48.

Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.	Yesterday.	1898.
Am. Sugar	5,700	137¾	136¾	137¼	137¼	124
Am. Tobacco	400	98	95½	95½	95½	90
Anaconda	2,400	38¾	37¾	38¼	38¼	30¾
Am. Cotton Oil	800	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼	36
Am. Express	22	140	140	140		120
Am. Tin	500	38½	37¾	38½	38	
Do pfd	200	85¾	85	85¼		
Atchison	2,000	20	19¾	20	20	13
Do pfd	8,900	62	61½	61¾	61¾	45
Atl. Coast	4,500	53¾	52¾	53¼	53¼	40
Do pfd	700	78½	77¼	77¼	77¼	70
Amn. Linseed pfd	1,400	52¾	51	51¾		
Amn. Malt. Co. pfd	200	10	10¼	10¼	10	10
Amn. Steel & Wire	2,000	56¾	56½	56½	56	56
Do pfd	100	99	99	99		
Can. Pacific	10	91	91	91	91	80½
Do pfd	50	91	91	91		80½
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	11,700	115¾	114¾	115	114¾	94
Balto. & Ohio	200	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¼	46
Do pfd	400	73½	72	72¾	72¾	72
Con. Smelting	300	38¼	37¾	37¾	37¾	26¾
Do pfd	300	85¾	85¼	85¼	85¼	80
Bkln. Un. Gas	100	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	
Brunswick	100	16¾	15	15¾	15¾	
Chi. Term. pfd	150	35	35	35	35	
C. B. & Q	11,100	137¾	136¾	137	136¾	113
C. & N. W.	100	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	135
C. M. & St. P	8,000	132¾	131¾	132¾	132¾	113
Do pfd	30	173½	173½	173½		
C. R. I. & P	16,500	107¾	106¾	107¾	107¾	118½
C. C. C. & St. L	1,000	97	97	97		
Canada So	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Ches. & Ohio	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	24
C., C., C. & St. L	1,000	58	58	58	58	58
Do pfd	100	99	99	99		
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1,000	114	113¾	114	113¾	101
C. & E. I.	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¼
Canadian Pac.	800	97¾	97	97		
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	3,300	177½	174¾	175¾	175¾	
Con. Traction	200	59¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Con. Tobacco	2,300	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Do pfd	500	92	92	92		
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	200	45	45	45	45¾	
Cal. & So.	100	52	52	52		
Del. & Hud.	300	114¾	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Cent. Pac.	700	51¾	51¼	51¼		
Chi. Gt. Western	2,000	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼	
D., L. & W.	100	192	192	192		
Fed. Steel	2,700	58¼	57¾	58¼	57¾	
Do pfd	600	81	80¾	80¾	80¾	
H. Valley	10	22	22	22		
Do pfd	200	58	58	58	58¼	
General Electric	4,000	124¼	122	123¾	121¾	
Gt. Northern pfd	100	167	167	167		
Glucose	20	69¼	69¼	69¼	69	
Illinois Central	700	117	117	117	117	
Iowa Central	1,400	15¾	13¾	15¾	13¾	
Do pfd	800	53¾	53	53¾	52¾	
Int. Paper	1,000	41¼	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Do pfd	1,000	94¾	94¼	94¼		
Louisv. & Nash	1,000	79¾	78¾	79¼	78¾	
L. E. & W. pfd	200	78	78	78		
Manhattan	2,000	118¾	117¾	118¾		118¾
Metropolitan	100	24	24	24		
Mexican Central	1,600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Mexican National	1,600	48¼	47¾	47¾	48¼	
Minn. & St. L.	200	66	65¾	65¾		
Do pfd	100	97	97	97		
Missouri Pac.	1,600	48¼	47¾	47¾	48¼	
Met. W. S. El. pfd	200	56	55¾	55¾		
Mo., K. & T. pfd	16	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Nat. Biscuit	1,300	49¾	47	47	48¼	
Do pfd	700	101	101	101		
Northern Pac.	2,800	50¾	50¼	50¼	50¾	
Do pfd	200	77¼	77¼	77¼		
N. Y. Central	10,200	141¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	
N. Y. & W.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Do pfd	200	70¾	70¼	70¼	70¾	
North Am. Co.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Ont. & West.	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
National Lead	100	30¾	30¾	30¾		
Do pfd	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	
N. Y. Gas	100	204¾	204¾	204¾		208¼
N. Y. Air Brake	300	214	214	214		
N. Y. H. & H.	200	210	210	210		
Nat. Steel	2,700	50¼	49¼	50	49¼	
Do pfd	700	91¾	91¼	91¼	91	
Pressed Car	100	53	53	53	53	
Do pfd	1,100	88	87¾	87¾	88	
People's Gas	800	118¾	117¾	118	117¾	
Penna. R. R.	28,300	136¾	136¼	136¼	136¼	
Pacific Mail	300	46¼	45	45¼	45¼	
Pullman	10	181	181	181		
P., C., C. & St. L.	2,900	69¾	69¾	69¾		
Reading	200	20¾	20¾	20¾		
Do 1st pfd	800	59¾	59¾	59¾		
Southern Ry.	600	12	11¾	11¾		
Do pfd	800	62	61¾	61¾	62	
Southern Pac.	1,200	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼	
St. L. & S. W.	5,000	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾	
Do pfd	13,400	36¾	37	37¼	37¼	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	400	37¾	37	37¾	37¼	
S. R. C.	100	7¼	7¼	7¼		
Texas Pac.	3,300	23	22¾	23	22¾	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,100	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾	
Third Avenue	100	130	130	130		
Union Pac.	500	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¾	
Do pfd	1,400	77¼	77	77¼	77¼	
U. S. Rubber	100	31	31	31	31	
U. S. Leather	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Do pfd	300	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	
U. S. Express	100	50	50	50		
Un. Bag. pfd	100	78	78	78	77	
W. & L. E.	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Wabash pfd	200	24¾	24¾	24¾		
Western Union	300	90¾	90¾	90¾		
Wis. Cent.	1,100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15	
Do pfd	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	53¾	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	113	United States	49
American	138	Wells Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	109¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	113¾
U. S. 2s, reg	108¼	U. S. old 4s, coup	113¾
U. S. 5s, reg	112¾	U. S. 5s, reg	113¼
U. S. new 4s, reg	129	U. S. 5s, coup	113¼
U. S. new 4s, coup	130	Dis. of Col. 3.65s	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

196000 Atch gen 4s	101¾	2000 M-O new 6s	127¼
13000 do adjs	80¼	1000 do gen 4s	87¾
10000 Ann Co 8s	109¾	9000 do Monte 4s	108¾
27000 B-O 3½s	96¼	10000 Mex Int cons	87
85000 B-O 4s	101	53000 Met W S 4s	109
2000 Bkn Un El 1st	103½	7000 M-St 1 'y 5s	107¼
2000 B R T 5s	115¾	7000 N Y C deb 5s	121½
25000 C-O gen 4s	97¼	1000 N Y C & St L 4s	109
1000 Ch Term 4s	87½	26000 N Y C L S 4s	103¾
5000 C C C & St L gen 4s	97¾	12000 no M C 3½s	101¾
5000 Cal Mid 1st	72	6000 N O & O-W rec 4s	101½
15000 Colo So 4s	86¾	1000 N O-W rec 4s	102
1000 Cent Ga con 5s	99¾	13000 N P Term 1st	108
5000 do 1st inc	41¾	22000 O S L 4s	103¾
22000 C-W L gen 4s	103¾	1000 do Ch'a 1st	108¾
1000 C So 1st	108¾	20000 N-W ref 5s	115
4000 D-R G 5s	103¾	40000 N Y-G L 1st	105¾
16000 do 4½s	99¾	2000 O R N 4s	102
5000 D M & I G	78¾	90000 O S L inc 5s	73¾
1000 Erie 1st con	144	1000 Peo Gas 1st	108¾
$1000 do prior 4s	92¾	6000 do cons	98¾
8000 E C & N 5s	101¾	57000 Rdg gen 4s	83¼
12000 Ft W & R G 4s	105	3000 R G W 1st	89¾
19000 H V & H 4½s	101¾	3000 So Ry 5s	109¾
10000 H & T C gen 4s	85¾	3000 St P C D 4s	96¾
50000 H & T C 1st 5s	109¾	146000 St P M & M 4s	105¾
Sig	109¾	do 4s	105¾
7000 Ia Cent 1st 5s	113¾	2000 St P M & M con 4s	105¾
5000 I G N 2d	67¼	do 4s	106
12000 do 5s	95	58000 St L-I M 5s	113¾
10000 K C P & G 1st	61	do 5s	113¾
5000 L & M S 3½s	110	2000 do 4s	95¾
5000 L E & Bridge 4s	97¾	2000 St L & S F gen 5s	109¼
5000 L N coll tr 4s	96¾	1000 do gen 6s	134¼
5000 L & N Cons	106¾	18000 St L & S W 1st 4s	95¾
10000 L N & A 1st	107¼	370000 do 2d inc	64¼
25000 Man Con 4s	109¾	4000 So Pac 4s	94¾
1000 M-N 1st 1910	112	10000 T-No con 5s	101
M L	121	1000 T C I R div	108
10000 M K-T 1st 4s	93	5000 do Debs	107¾
20000 do 2d	68¼		
5000 M K-T 5s Tex	88¾	2000 U P 4s	106
42000 Mo P 5s	100	25000 U P & D 4s new	130½
17000 do 1st coll 5s	97¾	3000 Wab 1st	116¾
2000 do 3d	115½	40000 W S grtd 4s	114½

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $281,541,797; gold reserve, $245,740,760.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—[Special.]—Standard Oil copper shares were the features of the local stock market today. Arcadian easily took the lead and rose 5 points, to 70, with one point reaction. Dominion Coal was up a point, at 52, on the report of the settlement of the strike at the mines. A rumor of a dividend on amalgamated stock was used as a lever for lifting prices. Isle Royal gained 2, to 48, with ¾ reaction, to 47¼. Boston and Maine advanced another point, to 201, on buying by the same interests which have been taking all the stock offered for some time past. Bell Telephone was up 3, at 350. Elevated gained from 100¾ to 111¾. Utah mining rose a point, to 44¾, reacting ¼. Call loans 3¼@4; time money, 4½@5. Commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	O'pg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	2,500	157	157½	156¾	157¼
Do pfd	100	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼
Atchison	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	600	62	62	61¾	61¾
Arnold Mining	500	14¼	15	14¼	15
Arcadian Mining	7,000	65	70	65	69
Adventure	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Bell Telephone	15	350	350	350	350
Boston Elevated	1,200	109¾	111¾	109¾	111
Bost. & Mont. Min.	200	368	368	368	368
Butte & Bost. Min.	1,000	79¾	79¾	78	78
Baltic Mining	150	33	33½	33	33¼
C. B. & Q.	800	136¾	137¾	136¾	137¼
Chic. Junction	200	147	147	147	147
Centennial Mining	50	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Cochita	1,500	14¾	15	14	15
Dominion Coal	300	52	52¾	52	52¼
General Electric	500	122½	124	122½	124
Mohawk	200	170	170	170	170
Old Colony	200	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
Old Dom. Mining	900	37	38	37	38
Rock Island	1,100	8	8	8	8
Santa Fé	100	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
Utah	1,500	43¾	44¾	43½	44¼
Santa Isabel Min.	50	12½	12½	12½	12½
Parrott	1,000	52¼	53¾	52¼	53¼
Royal	1,200	46	48	46	47¾
Union Pac.	100	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾
Do pfd	100	50	50	50	50
Wolverine Mining	300	46¾	47	46¾	47

BONDS.

$11000 Atch 4s | 100¾ | $ 2000 KCF&S-M 6s | 86

CLOSING MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Mining stocks:			
Cholar	35	Ontario	660
Crown Point	20	Ophir	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	190	Plymouth	210
Deadwood	60	Quicksilver	300
Gould & Curry	30	Quicksilver pfd	800
Hale & Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada	55
Homestake	6500	Standard	350
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	50
Mexican	50	Yellow Jacket	50

DENVER, Colo., July 25.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Argentine	27½	27¾	3,000
Ironclad	27½	28	3,000
Keystone	12½	13¾	3,000
Magnet Rock	13	14	6,000
Union	30	31	1,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 25.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Anaconda	37½	38	1,300
Alamo	9¼	9¼	10,000
Acacia	17½	18	15,000
Ben Hur	71	72	200
Bull Hill	6¾	7	3,000
Buckeye	4	4¾	7,000
C. C. & M.	11¾	12	26,700
Dante	11¾	11¾	2,000
Damon	17½	17¾	5,500
Elkton	92	92½	1,200
El Paso	32	32½	1,000
Findley	16½	17¼	5,500
Garfield	13¾	13½	5,000
Gold Seven	7¼	7½	5,000
Isabella	81	81½	5,100
Independence	63	60½	5,750
Iron Clad	7	7½	10,000
Jack Pot	30½	30¾	17,500
Keystone	12¾	13	4,500
Kimberly	7¾	8	10,000
Maloe	30	31	3,000
Mahoon Anchor	1104	111	1,000
Mutual	14¼	14½	15,000
Nugget	10	10½	2,000
Pinnacle	20	20¼	9,000
Reynolds	5¾	6	4,000
Specimen	9½	9¾	5,500
Union	30¾	30½	52,800
Work	2	2¼	10,000

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 25.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Altamont		5¼	10,000
Ben Hur	6¾	7¼	9,000
Favorite	4¾	4¾	10,000
Ironclad	7	7¼	7,000
Isabella	82	82½	1,000
Philadelphia	7¾	7¾	1,000
Pappoose	6	6¾	1,000
Prachyte	6¼	6¾	11,000
Rose	3¼	3¾	4,000
C. C. & M.	12	12¼	18,000
Golden Age	2¼	3	3,000
Mazuma Rock	4	4½	7,000
Mars Con	3	3½	7,000
National	14	14¼	35,000

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were quiet and firm generally today, while Westralian mines were buoyant. Americans opened hard, the strikes being disregarded, but the business done amounted to little. The close was fractionally higher on New York buying. Montreal bought Canadian Pacific and Berlin sold. Money at the close was easy. Bills, however, were hard. The bank is feeling its way to tight rates by borrowing gold. It bought £20,000 gold in bars and £25,000 in German coin, £44,000 arrived from Austria, and £20,000 was taken for South America.

LONDON, July 25.—After a firm opening American securities were quiet, with a declining tendency, but recovered toward the close, leaving off firm in tone. The settlement absorbs the attention of members. The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 5. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £60,000. Spanish 4s closed at 60¾. Gold at Buenos Ayres, 115.20.

Consols for money and for the account, 106 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 96¾; Erie, 18¾; do first preferred, 37¼; Illinois Central, 119¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¼; St. Paul common, 125¾; New York Central, 140¾; Pennsylvania, 69¾; Reading, 10¾; Union Pacific common, 79¾; Atchison, 20¼; Louisville, 75¼; Grand Trunk, 7¼; Anaconda, 11¼. Bar silver steady, 27⅝d per ounce. Money, 1¼@2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝ per cent; do 3 months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

BERLIN, July 25.—Business was quiet on the bourse today, attention being entirely concentrated upon the settlement. Bank shares were in good speculative demand. Canadian Pacific advanced on reports from Paris. Iron shares were easier on dividend rumors.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased, 19,140,000 marks; treasury notes increased, 520,000 marks; other securities decreased, 24,640,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased, 45,840,000 marks.

PARIS, July 25.—Business commenced in an undecided manner on the bourse today, but subsequently improved on London repurchasing orders. Rio Tintos were firm, but Suez advance was

HARRIS PUTS BREWER OUT

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER DR. KROHN.

Manager of the Co-operative Association Ejected from the Office by President of the Board of Education—Assurances from the City Hall Are That the Mayor Is Taking No Part in the Normal Principalship Matter—To Cut Teachers' Salaries.

A personal encounter, without gloves or any special rules, was yesterday's feature of the controversy over the election of a successor to Colonel Parker as Principal of the Normal School. The participants were President Harris of the Board of Education and Orville Brewer, manager of the Teachers' Coöperative association. The decision was given to the former.

Professor Brewer called on President Harris at the latter's office in the Ashland Block to protest against the selection of Dr. W. O. Krohn as Principal of the school. The argument became somewhat heated, and at length Professor Brewer said:

"You would vote for any man, no matter what his character."

"What's that?" demanded Mr. Harris.

"I said you would vote for any man, no matter what his character," replied Professor Brewer.

Then the President of the Board of Education arose in his wrath and took hold of his visitor. He smote him hip and thigh, and deposited him bodily outside of his office. Then Mr. Harris cast his visitor's hat and spectacles, which had been dropped in the struggle, after him, and the "incident was closed." Outside of Professor Brewer's damaged feelings the worst injury he received was a somewhat bruised nose.

So far as the controversy over the election itself went, it was generally acknowledged that there was little chance of Dr. Krohn being selected. Outside of the many charges brought against his fitness for the place, the firm stand taken by Superintendent Andrews, who stood by his declaration that he would oppose the election of Dr. Krohn by every means in his power, was acknowledged on all hands as practically settling the question. Dr. Christopher still stands by his friend and President Harris is willing to stand by Dr. Christopher, but the majority of the members take the position that they cannot afford to force a man on Superintendent Andrews, especially for so important a place as Principal of the Normal School, whom he so strongly declares he will not accept, and there seems little prospect of the thing being pressed much further.

Denial by the Mayor.

Were it to happen that the board should insist on electing Dr. Krohn over Superintendent Andrews' earnest protest, it is believed it probably would result in the latter ultimately leaving Chicago. In the meantime assurances came from the City Hall during the day that Mayor Harrison was taking absolutely no part in the controversy, although one of the arguments made for Dr. Krohn was that his intimate acquaintance with county Superintendents of Schools throughout the State would be of great value in getting votes for Mr. Harrison in Republican counties were he to run for Governor. As a rule, the county Superintendent of Schools is as much a practical politician as is the Sheriff or the Coroner, and a majority of the numerous indorsements filed by Dr. Krohn were signed by these superintendents.

If the board adjourns tonight for the summer, as now seems possible, no principal of the Normal School can be elected until next fall. In this case W. M. Giffin, the assistant principal, will act. President Harris said last evening: "He may demonstrate such fitness for the place as to secure his election as principal."

To Cut Teachers' Salaries.

The Finance committee of the Board of Education late in the afternoon gave a first-class imitation of the historic feat of the King "who marched his twice 10,000 men up the hill and then marched them down again." The day before it had voted to cut the salaries of teachers from 10 to 17 per cent, effecting a saving estimated at over $164,000 for a year. The reason given was that it was necessary to retrench to prevent a deficit at the end of the fiscal year, Jan. 1. But the committee met again and decided that perhaps it would not be necessary to make this cut after all. So it rescinded its former action and voted to recommend a cut of 5 per cent for the four months of September, October, November, and December in the salaries of all teachers receiving over $2,000 a year.

This will affect Superintendent Andrews, the nine District Superintendents, the supervisors of languages and physical culture, the principal and assistant principal of the Normal School, twelve high school and sixty-three grade school principals. The committee figures that this cut will save $6,000 for the four months, and with this sum it will have a surplus of $40,000 at the end of the year.

When asked why any cut was made in salaries if only $6,000 was to be saved by it the explanation was made that there had been so much talk about cutting salaries that something in that line had to be done.

Justices Are Shifted.

Justice Dooley was sent back to the Maxwell Street Station and Justice Eberhardt was transferred from Maxwell street to Desplaines to take Justice Dooley's place.

DEMAND $34,500 OF GRAHAM.

Board of Education Officials Give Him Until 4 P. M. Today to Make Good His Deficit.

Formal demand was made yesterday afternoon on W. A. S. Graham to return to the public school funds the amount of his shortage. He was given until this afternoon at 4 o'clock to repair the deficit of $34,500 in his accounts as school agent. The demand was made in the name of Louis C. Legner, his successor. Attorney Daniel J. McMahon of the Board of Education accompanied Mr. Legner when he visited the Graham residence, 3635 Grand boulevard. He was expected Attorney Morrill, representing Mr. Graham, would be there to pay over the money.

No one but a housemaid talked with the official visitors. Mrs. Graham sent word from an inner room that she accepted the legal notice. A written statement, signed by Mr. Legner was left at the house, the formal demand therein reading:

That you deliver over to me as your successor all moneys, funds, and securities which you have received as clerk and school agent and which have not been by you lawfully paid out and accounted for.

It was explained in the letter that the money would be received at any place Mr. Graham might designate, or that he might call at the office of the Board of Education, or send some one there with it.

Attorney McMahon said last night that he believed the money would be paid over today within the specified time. He admitted, however, that he had been led to believe that some one would be at the Graham residence with the money, and was disappointed. Attorney Morrill, Mr. Graham's representative, would say only that the necessary money was not easily raised.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Robert G. Ingersoll.

Chicago, July 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an agnostic and personal friend of Colonel Ingersoll I wish to thank "The Tribune" for the fair, honorable, and just manner in which it has treated the noted agnostic since his death. Thousands of Ingersoll's faith will feel as I do about it. I am glad to see that the clergymen in their sermons mostly admit that Ingersoll was an honest man. That is, surely, a noble admission. But they seem to think that his work will cease with his death. In that I think they are greatly mistaken. I think, as was said of John Brown, "his body lies moldering in the grave, but his soul will go marching on."

The last public address that Colonel Ingersoll delivered was before the Free Religious association of Boston on June 2. His subject was "Religion." Some present criticised it. Referring to that criticism in a letter he wrote me a few days ago he said:

When I was invited to address the Free Religious association I replied that, as I did not believe in any religion, free or slave, I might not be welcome. I was told, however, that I would be expected to express my own views. So I did express "my own views," and I suppose some of the Free Religionists were horrified."

R. L. GREEN, Editor Free Thought Magazine.

Our way of selling diamonds and watches makes money to own them. Lotie Bros., 106 State.

FESTIVAL PROGRAM IS READY.

General Committee Arranges for Seven Days of Illuminations, Parades, and Concerts.

Members of the general committee planning the autumn festival met at the Union League club yesterday afternoon and decided on the details of the program for a seven days' celebration, as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 4, evening—Grand illumination of the city and an elaborate pyrotechnical display on the lake-front.

Thursday afternoon—Concerts in all the parks. Evening—Grand historical parade and parade of all nations.

Friday afternoon—Reception to war heroes and grand choral festival in the new Coliseum building on Wabash avenue. Evening—Illuminated bicycle parade, in which 50,000 wheelmen will participate.

Saturday afternoon—Review and drill of Illinois regiments, band concerts in all the parks. Evening—Grand industrial parade.

Sunday—Religious services in all churches and sacred concerts in all the parks.

Monday, Chicago day, afternoon—Laying of the corner-stone of the federal building by President McKinley. Evening—Banquet to President McKinley at the Auditorium.

Tuesday afternoon—Public reception to President McKinley. Evening—Grand ball, pyrotechnical display on the lake-front and in parks.

Farmers Want to Come.

Mrs. Sara Steinberg, a member of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, sent a communication, in which she said the farmers were anxious to hold a convention in Chicago during the festival, providing arrangements could be made for halls. The matter was referred to the Executive committee. John T. Shayne wanted the subject referred to the Chicago Commercial association, the organization that started the festival, but the proposition was voted down.

President Truax explained that the arrangement for the program hinged largely upon whether Admiral Dewey would come to Chicago or not. Definite information, it is believed, will be received within two weeks, and this is received the program can be altered.

Secretary Burnham says that funds for the festival are coming in rapidly. The Finance committee held its first meeting during the day and received reports which indicate that one-third of the money needed will be in the hands of Treasurer Eckels by the end of the week.

Waiting to Hear from Dewey.

The general committee appointed by the City Council to arrange for the reception of Admiral Dewey, should he come to Chicago in October, met at the Grand Pacific Hotel. W. B. Conkey presided and Secretary J. M. Glenn submitted his weekly report, which officially notified the committee of the fact that Congressman Foss had received from Admiral Dewey in Europe a conditional acceptance. The committee adjourned to await further news from Admiral Dewey.

OVERCOME BY ESCAPING GAS.

Seven Persons in Lake Avenue Apartments Have Narrow Escape—Three Workmen Become Unconscious.

Seven persons had a narrow escape from death by inhaling natural gas which leaked from a pipe in an apartment building at 5462-64 Lake avenue early yesterday morning. All were overcome, but one of the seven chanced to awake in time to save himself and the others. The following were affected:

Geo. D. McQuaid, 24. Kate Schaff, 21.
Andrew Mortesch, 40. Mrs. T. A. Harrison, 35.
Alex. McKenzie, 35. Edward Trohman, 40.
John McKenzie, 26.

All were asleep in the various flats in the building. At 3 o'clock in the morning George D. McQuaid, a clerk employed in the Hyde Park office of the American Express company, staggered into the Hyde Park Police Station, a block from the building. He appeared scarcely able to stand.

"Seven persons are nearly dead from gas at 5462 Lake avenue," said he weakly to Desk Sergeant Walter Donovan, and then he sank to the floor unconscious. Donovan called half a dozen policemen, and hurried to the scene. The odor of gas almost overpowered the policemen, but they knocked on the doors of the twelve flats, and where no response followed the doors were broken in and the victims carried out. After they had been walked about out of doors for several hours all recovered. When found most of the victims were unconscious.

The escape of the gas is said to have been due to the carelessness of the gas company's employés, who had been making repairs there.

Three employés of the gas company were searching for a leak in the main at 5622 Lake avenue, when they suddenly came upon an escaping volume of gas and were overcome. They were:

Michael Brennan 54 Twenty-second street.
Thomas Boyle, 2817 Archer avenue.
Michael Rousick, 12 Twenty-second place.

They were able to go after being attended by a physician:

MARKET STREET REALTY SOLD.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Lawrence Buy Property at 155 to 159 for $135,000—North Side Transfers.

James A. and Anna B. Lawrence, who sold the property at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard Monday, bought yesterday the property at 155 to 159 Market street from Elizabeth A. B. Patterson and husband, for $135,000. It has a frontage of sixty-five feet and a depth of ninety. The purchasers gave back a mortgage on the property for $70,000, due in five years, at 5 per cent as part of the consideration.

The property in Lake Shore drive, forty-four feet north of Scott street, extending through a depth of forty feet to Stone street, has been conveyed by Le Grand S. Burton and wife to Lizzie S. Wentworth for $28,000.

The property in Rush street, 80 feet south of Huron, east front, 20x110 feet, has been conveyed by Eleanor Hunt to Le Grand S. Burton for $11,000.

Frank Grant bought at foreclosure sale at the Real Estate board the three-story brick residence at 1321 Michigan avenue for $17,700. Bidding started at $15,000 and increased gradually to the figure at which the sale was made.

John J. Mitchell bought at judicial sale at the Real Estate board the property at 2834 to 2840 Vernon avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street, for $37,708.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company has made a loan of $25,000, due in five years, at 4½ per cent to Frederic Gaylord, secured by the mezzanines at the northwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, 92x153 feet.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Social club of insurance agents at Hannibal Mo., the only organization generally known among agents in Missouri, has been disbanded owing to the operation of the anti-trust law in the cases recently tried. For several days it has been rumored among the managers that the State authorities would be likely to proceed against the companies whose agents were in the Hannibal club if that was not dissolved speedily. Most of the managers therefore ordered their agents in that place to withdraw at once from the club. At the same time circulars were sent to other towns and cities in Missouri notifying agents to withdraw if they were in any organization which had anything to do with rates. The agents at Hannibal claimed their club did not in any way violate the provisions of the anti-trust law.

Plate glass insurance men at Baltimore have failed to form a compact. The Central of Pittsburg, the Fidelity and Casualty, and the Frankfort did not attend the meeting called to discuss the subject. The plan is suggested of having the executive officers of the various companies get together and reach an understanding regarding rates for Maryland and instruct their agents throughout the State to observe it. The plate glass compact for Massachusetts goes into effect on Aug. 1. All companies are in the agreement except the Frankfort.

The Policy-holders' committee of the Western Mutual Life Insurance company yesterday confirmed the selection of Alexander H. Revell as the last member of the Board of Directors. The committee will meet again today to formulate a report to the policy-holders.

The movement towards the single agency system in Minneapolis is proceeding along lines that make it likely the effort will be a success. A large majority of the leading companies have adopted the system and agents are endeavoring to get others to change their method.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., July 25.—[Special.]—A meeting of the West Virginia insurance men was held here today behind closed doors. The proceedings have not yet been made public. Several local agents were excluded owing to lack of representatives being present. The meeting adjourned to meet at Wheeling the second Tuesday in September, when a larger attendance is expected. Many representatives are leaving tonight and others will leave tomorrow.

TALK OF BANKRUPT LAW.

FIRST CONVENTION OF REFEREES OPENS AT CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

Permanent Organization Effected with Charles A. Hawley of New York, President, and William D. Fullerton of This City Secretary—Attendance Light at the Start—Long Program of Papers to Be Read Today, Including One by Judge Kohlsaat.

Referees in bankruptcy from a dozen judicial districts of the United States met at the Chicago Beach Hotel yesterday morning to discuss the bankruptcy law, suggest amendments needed, and to form a permanent organization for the purpose of urging Congress to adopt the changes desired by the referees.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Charles A. Hawley of New York, who explained the objects of the meeting. A permanent organization was effected by the election of these officers:

President—Charles A. Hawley of New York.
First Vice President—James M. Olmstead of Massachusetts.
Second Vice President—Charles Turner of Alabama.
Third Vice President—Charles Baldwin of Utah.
Secretary and Treasurer—William D. Fullerton of Chicago.

William H. Hotchkiss, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Organization, submitted his report, which was adopted. It provided that the organization be made a permanent affair and that annual conventions be held. In the discussion of subjects all speakers are limited to fifteen minutes. Applicants for membership in the organization must be regularly appointed referees. The report of the Committee on Program was then read and approved.

Urges Changes in Forms.

At the afternoon session Harlow P. Davock of Detroit read a paper on "Orders and Forms of Procedure." The speaker declared the printed forms approved by the Supreme Court and now in use in bankruptcy proceedings were cumbersome and antiquated. They had been copied from the rules of the bankruptcy act of 1867 and were in no way suited for the methods of today.

W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo read a statement in which he reviewed the defects in the present printed forms in detail and suggested remedies. He had experienced much trouble in getting creditors to prove their claims in the manner provided by law. He said there was no way to allow claims that had not been proven within the time fixed by law. The rules he said should be changed so as to permit the filing of typewritten schedules.

On motion of D. Lloyd Jones the matter was referred to the Committee on Orders, Rules and Forms, with instructions to formulate the desired changes in the rules, for presentation to the United States Supreme court.

Wants Gambling Losses Excluded.

Ex-Governor Crittenden of Missouri thought it would be well to have that section of the act of 1867 restored which declared persons involuntary bankrupts who defaulted in payment of commercial paper in sixty days. He also argued that men who lose their money gambling should not be accorded the benefits of the bankruptcy law.

Fred A. Kable of Pennsylvania read a paper during which he said that "the referees, being officers of the courts, should not make recommendations for amendments to the law."

Sidney C. Eastman declared that it was the duty of the Judges and officers of the courts to make such recommendations. He read letters from United States District Judges, Congressmen, and Senators heartily commending the objects of the convention.

Twenty-one at the Opening.

Those present at the opening session and not heretofore mentioned are:

Charles E. Clapp,	Paul V. Carey,
J. S. Stacy,	Henry S. Dixon,
Frank L. Wean,	Albert Rabb,
O. A Sperry,	J. Cotner,
D. L. Grayson,	W. H. Comstock,
J. S. Anderson,	Morrill Symonds,
Hazen I. Sawyer,	Charles McFarlane,
Sidney Corning Eastman,	Roswell P. Moss,

Long Program for Today.

The convention will meet again at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The program for today's session includes the following addresses:

Charles B. Keller of Omaha—"Needed Amendments to the Act of 1898."
Sidney J. Roy of Hannibal, Mo.—"Partnership and Bankruptcies."
D. Lloyd Jones of Milwaukee—"Objections to Discharges."
Frank L. Randall, Winona, Minn.—"Compensation of Officers."
N. W. Littlefield of Providence, R. I.—"Where Should the Trustee Sue?"
D. L. Grayson of Chattanooga, Tenn.—"Liens."
Hazen I. Sawyer of Keokuk—"Preferences."
Judge C. C. Kohlsaat—"The Bankruptcy Law in Operation."

NEW PLEA IN DREYER CASE.

Discharge Will Be Asked on Ground of Former Jeopardy for the Same Offense.

A plea of former jeopardy was made by E. S. Dreyer's attorneys yesterday when he was called for trial in Judge Waterman's court on changes of venue from Judges Gary and Neely. This plea will be argued this morning after State's Attorney Deneen has filed his answer to it. The plea sets up the former conviction of Dreyer upon the charge of withholding $316,000 of the funds of the West Park board from his successor in office.

The Supreme Court granted him a new trial, but it is contended that the mandate of the court reversing and remanding the case was never spread on the records of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, hence retrial of the case brings it within the scope of the plea of former jeopardy.

Attorney W. S. Forrest will assist in the defense of Dreyer, owing to the absence of former Judge Moran in Europe. It is possible that the case may not go to trial today, but some definite date will be set for it.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—200247—Helen Ley vs. City; on finding, $500.

Judge Tuthill—177741—Louis Boucher vs. Fitz-Simons-Connell Co.; on finding., $575; sat.

Decrees.

Judge Chetlain—6092—Schwart vs. Wolf; dec. sale.—6020—Garrett vs. Chapman; dec.—7106—Sup. L. Co. vs. Johnston; dec. sale.—5606—Deegan vs. Schlatt; def. dec.—7895—Karle vs. Cheney; same.—198834—Eidman vs. Jacobs; dec. sale.—198826—Same vs. Same; same.—198836—Same vs. Same; same.—198837—Same vs. Same; same.

Judge Tuthill—6293—Chapman vs. Hall; dec. sale.—7184—Taylor vs. Hillman; dec. sale.—8081—Baldwin vs. Warren; same.—3102—M. B. & L. A. vs. Jordan; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—7477—Whalen vs. Wilcox; dec.

Judge Willis—7205—Gilling vs. Gilling; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1405—Ephriam Hewitt; liabilities, $10,600; no assets; W. A. Phelps, atty.

1406—James Hewitt; liabilities, $8,100; no assets; W. G. Wise, atty.

1407—Carl Erickson; liabilities, $1,400; assets, $1,100; same.

1408—Wilson, Berschelt & Co.; liabilities, $13,400; no assets; J. M. Rymond, atty.

1409—Orin Whitmore; liabilities, $200; no assets; R. C. Sturgeon, atty.

1410—Harry Newburger; liabilities, $6,200; no assets; Myer Emrich, atty.

1411—C. S. Kline; liabilities, $300; no assets; Cyrus Heren, atty.

1412—Henry Schulz; liabilities, $3,700; assets, $900; Frank Ackerman, atty.

1413—William Henschel; liabilities, $2,100; assets, $300; W. R. Ramsey, atty.

1414—Mandel Levy; liabilities, $2,200; no assets; F. J. Samuels, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Chetlain—Emergency business.
Judge Tuthill—Emergency business.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court—Motions of course.
Judge Gillmore—County Court—Petitions for objections 354, 355, 371, 572, 602, 605, 628, 629, 682, 805, 806, 814, 833.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2594, 4451, 4452, 4462, 4469, 285.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.
Judge Garver—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—4411, 4412, 4413, 4415, 4417, 4418, 4421, 4459, 4460, 4461, 4425, 4426, 4427, 4438, 4447, 4250, 4260, 4322, 4296, 4267, 4275, 4278, 4268, 4276, 4277, 4274.
Judge Chytraus—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—48, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 317, 318, 319, 320.
Judge Kohlsaat—United States District and Circuit Courts—General business.

Inauguration of Yale's President.

New Haven, Conn., July 25.—The inauguration of President-elect Hadley of Yale has been fixed for Oct. 8. A committee is perfecting elaborate arrangements.

"The best coffee on the market." That is the verdict of all who have ever used "T. & T."—packed by Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Interstate Commission's Ruling in Iowa Grain Rate Case—Agree to Restore Certain Tariffs.

The Interstate Commerce commission has just rendered an important decision in a complaint brought by the Grain Shippers' Association of Northwestern Iowa against the Illinois Central and other Iowa lines, alleging discrimination in grain rates. The decision in brief is as follows:

If a carrier can profitably make a low rate for the purpose of obtaining traffic in existence which would otherwise pass over a competing line then it may profitably, under some circumstances, make a low rate for the purpose of bringing into existence traffic which would not otherwise pass over any line.

It is not enough for defendant carriers to say, in a case involving the relation of rates, that competition justifies or requires the thing which is done; something must be known of the nature and extent and effect of that competition.

The transportation of grain eastward from Kansas City and from Sioux City and other points in the territory adjacent to Sioux City is subject to competition between the carriers; but while reduced rates have resulted from the competition at Kansas City the competition in northwest Iowa has been more effectively restrained by an agreement formerly in effect, and, since such agreement was canceled, by continuance of rates without substantial reduction. The rate on corn to Chicago from most points in western Iowa is 17 cents a hundred pounds. Examination of the rates and rate changes for a period of years indicates that a rate of 15 cents on corn from Kansas City to Chicago should be applied at all Missouri River points, but the evidence is not sufficient to enable a definite conclusion. It does appear, however, that the rates on grain from Sioux City and other points in a limited section of northwest Iowa are too high.

Agree to Restore Rates.

General Passenger Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul roads, at a meeting in this city yesterday, agreed to restore the proportional rates on Klondike business and east-bound business from Seattle. This action was taken with the understanding that the lines between Chicago and Missouri River points, which had met the rates made by the Chicago-St. Paul lines, would restore their rates. The Santa Fé and Rock Island already have consented to restore their rates, but the Missouri Pacific is still to be heard from.

An effort was made at the meeting to induce the Chicago Great Western, Wisconsin Central, and Minneapolis and St. Louis to become parties to the new Western Passenger association. The General Passenger Agents of these roads were not prepared to act in the matter, and in order to give them a chance to consult with their managements it was agreed to meet again in this city on July 28.

Arbitrators Set Hearing.

J. F. Goddard, F. C. Donald, and W. W. Finley, composing the Board of Arbitration which is to settle differential fares, excess fares, commissions, etc., in the territory between Chicago, St. Louis, and the Atlantic seaboard, held their first meeting in New York last Thursday. Mr. Donald, who returned yesterday, says the arbitrators discussed the various aspects and details of the questions involved, and decided to fix the first week in September for hearing arguments on the part of the various interested roads. Mr. Goddard has been made chairman of the board.

General Railway Notes.

Wisconsin Central earnings for the third week in July were $115,886, an increase of $23,407.

Gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for the third week in July were $784,479, an increase of $216,220.

Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip for the National Jubilee convention of the Christian Church at Cincinnati Oct. 13 to 20.

Gross earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha for June were $860,082, a decrease of $245,941. Since Jan. 1 the gross earnings show an increase of $871,317.

Central Passenger association roads have agreed to make a rate of one first-class fare for the round trip for the reunion of the Tri-State Band association at Detroit, Aug. 16 and 17, from all points in Indiana and Ohio.

Trust deeds were filed yesterday formally transferring the property of the Wisconsin Central railway company to the reorganization committee, which in turn gave a mortgage running to the United States Trust company and John A. Stewart of New York, to guarantee an issue of $27,000,000 4 per cent bonds due in July, 1949.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—There was a marked surplusage of boats on the market for grain, owing to fears of delay from the strike on Lake Erie docks. Vessel-owners preferred taking grain on iron ore, with the prospect of the strike extending from the Hanna docks at Ashtabula. Shippers, however, made no move to get boats for less than 2 cents. The only charters reported were the John Spry and J. T. Johnson, for corn to Port Huron, at 1¾ cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Manager Bowers of the Bessemer fleet has paid $1 on a number of cargoes from the head of the lakes, but regular shippers are only offering 90 cents. Escanaba shippers are getting a fair supply of tonnage at 75 cents. Coal carriers are wanted, and the market is firm. Charters: Coal—Hope, St. Paul wood, Toledo to Milwaukee, 60 cents. Ore—Hanna, Gratwick (steel), Newaygo, Anderson, Escanaba to Ohio, 75 cents.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Alcona, Pabst.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal—Rounds, Sheboygan.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Iaferida. Cleared—Coal—Rose, St. Ignace.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Pennsylvania, Duluth, light; Argonaut, Manitowoc, coal.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Kalkaska, Fulton, Fryer, Progress. Cleared—Monarch, Duluth; Iowa.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—R. Packer, Corona. Cleared—Light—Andaste, Marquette; Kearsarge, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—McVittie, Arabian, Van Allen, Bannockburn and consorts, Empire State.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Tyrone, Louisiana, Negaunee, Barium, Massachusetts. Cleared—Lumber—Pendall, Buckhout, Saginaw.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Amazon. Cleared—Light—Carrington, Queen City, Bulgaria, Krupp, Duluth; Pioneer, Chicago; Marquette, Manistique.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Hadley, Flower, Aurania, Maryland. Cleared—Manchester, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Escanaba; Alva, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Waverly, Fruitport; Barge 4, Chicago; Quito, Hundred One, Hutchinson, St. Richards, Pope, Coralla, Matoa, Lake Erie ports.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Olga, 3 a. m.; Hilton, Otis, 3 p. m. Up—Butters, Ames and consorts, last night; Cowles, 8:30 a. m.; Parks, 1 p. m.; Hickox, 3.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Yakima, Niko. Cleared—Coal—Nimick, Antrim, Duluth; Interocean, Owen, Chicago; Business, Portage; Light—La Salle, Marquette.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Outhwaite, Barr, Black Rock, Bunnell, Oneco, Flint, Black, Pasadena, Sonsmith, Manila. Cleared—Coal—Bourke, Nester, Portage; Moore, Fort William.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Devereux, Castalia, Peck, Cleveland; Tecumseh, Marengo, Case, Sault Ste. Marie; Curtiss, Reed, Holland, Tonawanda; Calvin, Ceylon, Deseronto; Pratt, Athens, Athabasca.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Hall, Robert Mills, Hope, Car Ferries 1 and 2, White & Friant. Cleared—Coal—Mott, Marine City; Panther, Duluth; Neosho, Milwaukee. Light—Stewart, Albany, Sandusky.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Adams, Gould, Jewett, Edna, Huron, Hamilton, Fairmont, Mackinaw, Maclachlan. Cleared—Light—McDougall, Superior; Thomson, Crescent City, Duluth. Coal—Scranton, Tacoma, Forbes, Chicago; Francomb, Milwaukee; Kingfisher, Racine.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Fryer, McWilliams, Bielman, Nicaragua, Sitka, Yukon, Keith and consort, Emma Love, Fairbairn, Roebling, Northwind, Normanside. Departed—Grecian, Barry, Mound, Erie; Onoko, Nyanza, Buffalo; grain; Mitchell and whaleback, Two Harbors, light; Bessemer, Iosco, Jeanette, Rhodes, Temple, Edson, Nanticoke, Lake Erie, ore; Maria Turner, Hoag, Lake Erie, lumber; Alaska, Chicago, flour; Stevens, Fisk, Buffalo, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Egan, 10:20 last night; Majestic, 3:40 a. m.; Miami and consort, 4; Rochester, 5; Stimson and consort, 6:30; E. A. Shores and consorts, 8:30; St. Paul, 9; Codorus, 11. Down—Fred Wells, 1:30; Parks, noon; Cormorant, 2 p. m.; Hanna, Drake, 2:30; Card, 4:40. Down—Alice Stafford, 4:30 a. m. Wind southwest, light; Bay City, 4; Victory and whaleback, 8; Mather and whalebacks, 5; Oak Leaf, 5:20; Sheriffs and consort, 5:50; Matoa, 6; Shrigley, 7:30; Ramapo, 8; Conklin, 10. Wind north, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Mahoning, Pratt, Athens, 10:30 last night; Waldo, Ranney, Martin, 12:30 a. m.; Devereux, 4:30; Rockefeller and whalebacks, 4:40; Oscoda, Corning, King, Nicol, 9:30; Manola, Malda, noon; Majestic, Wyoming, 3; Volunteer, 3:30; Sauber, 4; Lyon, Wawatam, Algonquin, 5; St. Andrews, Osmonda, 6; Colby and whalebacks, Briton, 8:40. Down—Hanna, 9:40 last night; Northern Wave, 2:30; Mather and whalebacks, 3; Malta, 2 a. m.; Trevor and whalebacks, 3:30; Arizona, Scotia, Plymouth, 4; Arthur Orr, 4:20; Boston, Rose, 5; Wade, 9; Manhattan, 10:40; Specular, Magnet, Cornhberry, Homer, 10:30; Madagascar, Stephenson, Neil, Cadillac, 11; Italia, Australia, 11:10; Worthington, Wilbor, Martin, 1:30 p. m.; Kelley, Adriatic, 3; Fay, Cobb, Orion, Muskoka, 4; Castalia, 6; Hackett, McGregor, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Senator, 9:10 last night; Naples, Minnesota, 12:50 a. m.; Nebraska, Lagonda, C. H. Green and consort, 1; Germanic, Hutchinson, 1:20; Joliet, 3; Wyoming, (small), 6:15; Chili, Yale, 7:30; Neosho, 7:40; Tecumseh, 8; Wilbur, 10:20; King, Teutonia, Gawn, 11:40; Argonaut, 1:30 p. m.; Moore, 2:50; Eureka, 3:20; Morse, Thomas, Syracuse, 3:30; Shrimpton, Jones King, 4; Spencer, Pennington, Panther, 4:50; Orr, Carrington, 5:30. Down—Blackhawk, Manila, 11 last night; Frontenac, 11:20; Pasadena, 1 a. m.; Britannic, 4; Mohegan, Mingoe, 4:20; Forest City, Saveland, 4:30; Desmond, Hattie, 5:10; Robert Packer, 5:30; Republic, 5:40; Sawyer and consorts, 6; Phenix, 6:30; North Star, 8; John Owen, 8:30; Cherokee, Chippewa, 9:30; Tempest No. 2, and barges, 11; Tioga, 11:30; Wold, 12:10 p. m.; Montague, 12:50; Chicago, 1; Hebard and consorts, 2:30; Pickands, Cliff, 2:50; Craftsman, 3:30; Choctaw, 4; Grover, 5.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—City of London, Erie; H. R. James, Ogdensburg; Lumber—J. H. Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, Duluth; Delta, Cheboygan; L. Pahlow, Grand Marais; W. J. Carter, Lading; ton; H. H. Brown, Empire; Ann Maria, E. M. Stanton, Traverse City; J. Spry, J. T. Johnson, Ashland; W. H. Dunham, Otter Creek; M. F. Butters, Menominee; Pewaukee, Frankfort. Merchandise—Tuscarora, Troy, Wissahickon, Buffalo.

Cleared—Merchandise—Lehigh, Buffalo. Grain—H. E. Packer, Buffalo; G. Sturgess, Goderich. Light—York State, J. J. Boyce, Thompson's Pier; H. Hurlbut, Bark River; I. N. Foster, Nahma; Advance, Cedar River; H. B. Percue, Empire; Alert, Marinette; Montana, Milwaukee; E. M. Stanton, Green Bay; R. Campbell, Frankfort; R. Kanters, Manistique.

Oldest Toy.

The doll is probably the most antique of toys. It has been found inside the graves of children of ancient Rome.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD, July 25, 1899:

25th-pl., s w cor Princeton-av, n f, 52x124, June 26 [E. B. Farr to F. B. Farr] ..... $ 1,000
No. 94th-av., n s of Brandley-st., w f, 70x125, July 24 [H. Wolff to M. E. Ewert] 2,100
Peoria-st., 413 s of 94th, w f, 28x124, June 14 [F. Neiswender to F. Goebel] 11,000
Joseph-st., bet. California-av. and Francisco-st., n f, 88x125 1-3 and other property, July 8 [F. A. Mercier et al., by M. in C., to M. B. & L. Asso.] 3,808
Alice-pl., 241 e of Perry-av., s f, 30x102, July 18 [L. J. Armbrecht et al., by M. in C., to W. E. Hatterman] 1,426
Hillside-av., n w cor 89th-st., e 140x125, July 1 [Jane B. Harvey to Fred W. Cox] 36,720
73d-st., 242 e of Washington-av., s f, 33 1-3x125, April 25, 1898 [M. Wamsley to J. B. Fletcher] 25,000
Lafayette-av., 50 s of 67th-st., e f, 45x174½, July 19 [C. M. Richardson to M. Norden] 1
68th-pl., 150 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 100x124, July 1 [F. W. Gay to J. B. Harvey] 4,500
61st-st., 75 e of Wallace, n f, 25x121, July 14 [F. Grobe to F. B. Nelson] 4,000
Troy-av., 303 s of 47th-st., w f, 27½x141, July 20 [B. L. Davis et al., by M. in C., to C. Sonnerich] 5,500
Evans-av., 215 n of 46th-st., e f, 20x178, June 13 [C. Smith to A. J. Perdue] 1,580
37th-st., 150 e of Wallace, s f, 25x100, March 28 [E. Trahern to R. Dreer] 3,500
35th-st., 74 e of Armour-av., n f, 20x96, incumb. of $1,700, July 1 [Chas. Jouvenat to E. B. Prunk] 1,500
Dearborn-st., 98 n of 39th, e f, 25x104, July 19 [C. A. Hubbard to E. Burke] 5,000
Archer-av., 200 s of 39th-st., w f, 25 ft 6 in, 25 ft to alley, rev. $2, July 22 [Mary A. Meehan to Bridget Ruddy] 2,500
Wood-st., s e cor 30th, w f, 24x100, July 10 [E. Matthes et al., by M. in C., to Geo. Richard] 1
Halsted-st., 30 n of 31st-st., w f, 80x134½, July 24 [H. Jackman to C. J. Boehm] 2,091
Haynes-ct., 30 n of 31st-st., w f, 80x134½, July 24 [H. Jackman to C. Schmidt] 5,500
Flisk-st., 72 n of 17th, e f, 24x123, July 15 [J. Tetik to J. Kahoun] 1,600
Albert-st., 200 e of 19th, s f, 25x125, July 20 [P. Hrdlicka to O. Kaspar] 1,480
Same property, July 20 [O. Kaspar to P. Hrdlicka, mtg. insurance $2,000] 2,000
W. 16th-st., 319 s of Rockwell, s f, 25x124½, July 20 [C. B. Dicks to C. M. Walker] 1
Premises 415 and 417 Flournoy-st., 48x125, July 18 [Estate of L. F. Binsse to A. Kramer] 1,900
Chicago-av., 288 e of Oakley, n f, 24x121½, July 24 [H. E. Werner to A. Dalsanek] 1,300
Park-av., 147 e of S. 45th, n f, 25x125, July 24 [W. B. Packard to C. H. Smith] 8,400
Huron-st., 120 e of

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1502 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND back rooms; hot and cold water; well furnished; excellent board; walking distance; references.

2220 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations for few desirable people.

2049 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; tickets, 21 meals, $4. 18c each; home cooking.

2502 LAKE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, overlooking lake; also single room; references.

West Side.

726 WARREN—WILL RENT LARGE FRONT room, reduced price; two; excellent table.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE-av.—American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-rooms and cafe in connection; best of service; special rates to permanent guests.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—10 mi. to city; steam heat, electric light, private bath, elevator service; cuisine and accommodation first-class.

THE LANCASTER, 21ST-ST. AND WABASH-av.—Desirable rooms; all modern conveniences; excellent restaurant; popular prices.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.; front suite, three rooms, private bath, well furnished; also single rooms. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

Suburban.

EVANSTON—PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD for August or longer. Address R 336, Tribune office.

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REOPENED—
BUTTERNUT LAKE HOTEL,
BUTTERNUT, WIS.
Prettiest summer resort, in the midst of the best hunting and fishing grounds of northern Wis. Good bathing, fine mineral springs, park, and baseball grounds; guides for hunters and fishermen; lake 1 mile wide, 3 miles long, famous for its muskellonge and pike fishing. Rates, $10 to $12 per week; special rates for children.
Farm and timber lands for sale or exchange.
S. J. REIGH, Manager.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY LADY AND LITTLE GIRL OF 12, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, with or near to board. e. of Campbell, n. of Madison; private family preferred; terms reasonable; state price. Address R 359, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN (KENWOOD); $25 month. Call personally 801 E. 215 Boulevard.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—24 26TH-ST., ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, porcelain bath; $2 up. Elevator, Flat D.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION SOUTH SIDE, front room; private family; no other roomers; bath, gas. 231 29th-st., Flat D.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, private family; hot water, modern. 3027 Indiana-av., flat F.

TO RENT—4100 LAKE-AV., FRONT ROOMS; lake view; private family; no children; best transportation.

TO RENT—2481 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT ALcove in small private family; modern and reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, COOL and sunny; three windows; entirely new furnishings. 272 N. Clark-st., top flat.

TO RENT—FRONT SINGLE ROOM OR FRONT double room. 347 Chicago-av., Flat 17.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BY COUPLE; $15 month; call personally. 1131 Masonic Temple.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—LOVELY HOME, 9 ROOMS, WITH shady lawn, fronting park; only 17 minutes out on Rock Island; only $35. Owner, 175 Dearborn, R. 603.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 9 ROOMS; FINE yard, shade trees; steam and electric cars; tenant obliged to move. 6620 Perry-av.

TO RENT—DETACHED, MODERN FRAME house, 7 rooms; first-class order. Inquire of A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

TO RENT—5602-8 JACKSON-AV., 8-10 ROOMS; low rent; near university; open.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN KENWOOD RESIdence, 9 rooms; 10 rooms open.

TO RENT—3619 AND 21 CALUMET-AV., NEW, 8 rooms; $25. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water.

West Side.

TO RENT—843 WEST MONROE-ST.; LARGE house, cheap. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 9 AND 11 ROOM HOUSES, near Lincoln Park, s. end; walking distance; 745 N. Park row. 198 Eugenie-st., gas range, hot water, etc. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 8-ROOM HOUSE, 529 N. Grove-av., Oak Park; quick.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house; steam heated and gas. Further information call and see WM. W. WEARE, 1405 Old Colony Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR ABOUT $50 per month, within three or four squares of 57th and Cottage. Address R 337, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—COMPLETE AUG. 1, 5326 TO 5332 Calumet-av., elegant new 7 and 8 room stone-front flats; mahogany finish, consoles, tile bath, etc.; $42.50 to $50; key there; take any one you choose; also 6401-03 Greenwood-av., elegant new 7-room stone-front flats, $32.50; all latest improvements, including hot-water heating.
NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 7 ROOM FLATS, $16 TO $30; also a few single furnished rooms for bachelors, $6 to $8 per month; elevator, telephone, cafe, hot water, polished floors, gas ranges; 1 block to elevated road, cable, and electric cars. Agent at The Oaks, n. cor. 39th-av. and Wabash-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—APARTMENTS OF 4 to 10 rooms; buildings contain all the latest known conveniences and are strictly fireproof; moderate rents to desirable tenants.
A. F. McKEOWN & CO.,
S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BUILDing, 33d-st. and Cottage Grove-av., 3 to 7 room apartments, with every convenience; $20 to $50. The building is absolutely fireproof and is under new management. Phone So. 394.

TO RENT—THE MONROE, 5513 TO 5525 MONroe-av., 5 modern steam-heated flats, 3 6-room, $15 to $20; 7-room, $25.50; hot water, gas range, hot water, elevator, electric lights included.

TO RENT—ONLY A FEW LEFT; 3 AND 4 room steam flats; $14 $18. Choice location for price; near Madison-av. and 63d-st. stations; get special terms at once. DORN & CO., 222 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED — HANDSOME KENwood 8-room steam flat; 3515 Lake-av.; $35. $37.50; best in the city for the money. Owner, 175 Dearborn, R. 603.

TO RENT—$25 TO SMALL FAMILY; 8-ROOM new flat, hardwood finish, tiled bath, large, airy back porch; choicest location. Inquire last flat, 5217 Kimbark-av.; I. C. express trains.

TO RENT—LOW, ELEGANT 4 TO 8 R. FLATS ON Ashley-av. C. R. I. See us before renting. Owner, 175 Dearborn, R. 603.

TO RENT—5 TO 8 ROOM MODERN FLATS, block to L. station; $20 to $35.
E. P. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. $105 Calumet-av

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, STEAM Michigan-av. SPRINGER & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, 4500 VINCENNESav.; steam heat; $22 up. See janitor.
DRAPER & KELMER, 45th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW FOLLANSBEE N. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Office, 174 23d-st. Phone South 1172.

TO RENT — 2 TO 3 ROOM FLATS, $9 UP; steam heat, hot water, etc. 3629 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NEW 3-ROOM APARTMENT; HEAT, tel., bath; $16; one furnished. 3629 Rhodes-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT. FURNISHED. 252 Marshfield-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FLAT FURnished or unfurnished in any locality, save time and money by calling on us.
A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. CLARK-ST. AND BURton-pl., nice location, block south of Lincoln Park, elegant 7-room modern heated flat; gas range, hot water, janitor service, etc.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—576 43D-ST., COR. CALUMET-AV., half block from "L" station; low rent.
364 43d-st., half of store for barber shop; $20.
2048 Cottage Grove-av.; for saloon.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—STORES—BEST CORNER IN KENwood, opposite L. C. R. R. 47th-st. station.
A. F. McKEOWN & CO.
S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—186-188 KINZIE-ST., 4 FLOORS AND basement; will rent together or separate; low rent; long lease to desirable tenant.
LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,
N. e. cor. Washington and Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS IN MONodnock Block. Apply at Room 1440.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH DESK. FRONT office. Apply 908 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICE SPACE, DESK, AND TELEphone; $7.50. Room 8, 159 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—8-STALL BRICK BARN, $10; IN rear of Metropolitan Hotel. Inquire at 2311 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND flats all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS of druggists; one gives relief.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—

PIANOS.

Awarded medal and diplomas, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Warranted for ten years.

Genuine rosewood, mahogany, birch, butternut, and figured oak cases.

$150, $165, $175, $200 each.

Good second-hand upright pianos, various makes.

$85, $100, $125, $150 each.

We sell on small monthly payments.

To Rent—$3 and $4 per month, high-class new upright pianos, one year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION
is afforded
purchasers of
Kimball pianos and organs.
No small item in the consideration of the purchase of an instrument.

The world's most eminent musicians, such as Patti, Eames, De Reszke, Nordica, Damrosch, and others, have bought Kimball pianos and organs for their personal use.

You will make no mistake if you are guided by such eminent musical authorities.

We make it a point to suit our patrons on terms of payment.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857].
243-253 Wabash-av., just south of Jackson-st.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of ten leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Huntington,
And four others.
LYON & HEALY,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

WHEN YOU BUY A PIANO
buy only of the manufacturer—
and then only of a manufacturer who has established his reliability.
The Vose family have manufactured pianos uninterruptedly for nearly half a century. Therefore the element of doubt does not enter into

THE VOSE PIANO.

Call or write for catalogue.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

THE MUTE PEDAL
of
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
makes the piano tones sweeter, transporting it into a perfect practice clavier, thus doing away with the annoyances incident to the incessant practice of finger exercises, memorizing music, etc., etc. Nothing like it.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 206 Wabash-Ave.
Factory and salesroom: 249 Washington-Boul.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY—
We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE.
It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired.
Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

LARGE SIZE WALNUT KNABE UPRIGHT, in good order, $310; large, handsome, mahogany case upright, absolutely new scale, $175; Bauer upright, carefully overhauled, $100; Lyon upright, second-hand, neat in appearance, $70. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$125 BUYS A KRAKAUER UPRIGHT PIANO; 2 Sterling upright pianos, $135 each; 1 Hallet & Davis upright piano, new, largest size, finest case, $225; 3 fullsized square pianos, $25 each; $5 per month. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av.; cor. Jackson-blvd.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH-AV., PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
Legitimate values in new pianos.
Real bargains in second-hand pianos.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.
Established 1857.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinways at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.
ARION PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS.
J. P. FARLEY, Manager,
239-241 Wabash-av.

FIRE—NEXT DOOR DIDN'T DAMAGE US, and we are doing business at the old stand, with the finest line of pianos in the city and a few very elegant bargains. Call and see them before you buy. Regent piano for $125. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash-av.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED and second-hand pianos. Weber upright, $295; mahogany upright, $175; fancy Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Pelton & Pomeroy upright, $85. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A BEAUTIFUL GENUINE STEINWAY UPright piano, $285; 1 Weber upright, $295; 1 Chickering upright, $165; fully guaranteed. Pianos to rent at from $2 per month. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

SCHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIous makes, styles, and sizes, in fancy woods; lowest rates.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

USED CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $125; HANDsome walnut Kurtzmann upright, but little used, $165; used Sterling upright, $125.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS—
Walnut Sterling upright, $175. Fine upright, $150. Full size Steinway upright, $300.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT, SHOWING SOME wear, $225; New England upright, in fine order, $125; Decker parlor grand, $250.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FINE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, WAS $300 six months ago; now $165.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

$800 STEINWAY PIANO, GOOD ORDER, LEFT to be sold, $200.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 206 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 220 WABASH-AV., CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; splendid value in second-hand pianos.

SHONINGER PIANOS—SHONINGER PIANOS and Schaff pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co. 269 Wabash-av.

$350 STORY & CLARK PIANO HERE RENTED; $227. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will loan DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BUILDING, 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803, 103 State-st., or 65 E. Washington-st., top floor, and 288 S. Clark-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 212-167 Dearborn.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago House Wrecking Company at the office of the company, southwest corner of 35th and Ironsts., Chicago, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 19, 1899, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of said stockholders the following proposition —viz.: To increase the capital stock of said Chicago House Wrecking Company from $10,000 to $150,000.
ABRAHAM HAYMAN,
SAMUEL HARRIS,
FRANK HARRIS,
Directors.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING, KNOWN as Harris & Hirsh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will be continued by Samuel Harris.
HARRIS & HIRSH.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

$8 DOWN—$1 A WEEK—

Only a few more left. A HIGH GRADE BICYCLE FOR $25 CASH, or at a slight advance, on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER OFFERED; an up-to-date model, first-class equipment, FULLY GUARANTEED for the entire season of 1899. Call at once on LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open evenings until 10 p. m.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 1 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF GOOD BIcycle riding academy. R 368, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND-HAND TANdem. STROHM BROS., 588 Lake-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

SPECIAL OFFER THIS WEEK: DRESSMAKing and millinery taught; perfect fitting patterns, 50c; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; agents wanted; no charge for territory; lessons free. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

$25 COURSE OF LESSONS FOR $10 TO NEXT 17 pupils. Storey's Ladies' Tailor and Millinery College, Central Music Hall.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS; 200 DIFFERENT, album, etc., 75c. P. WOLSEIFFER, 15 State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS, CLIENT WANTS sold; nearly half value; must have cash.
S. DELAMATER, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCKS, WAREHOUSE, AND MFG. sites at Chicago, central location, or to rent.
WALLACE BROS., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY TAKEN UNDER foreclosure by insurance company at great bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CASH BARGAIN—
AWAY BELOW COST OF CONSTRUCTION.
PRICE REDUCED TO $15,000.
$6,000 CASH, $9,000 HAS 5 YEARS TO RUN.
Modern steam heated pressed brick 6-flat bldg. and brick barn, located on a choice corner lot, 48x122, 3 blocks from Alley "L," 1 block from electric cars, convenient to Washington Park and University; all finished in ¼ sawed oak, polished oak floors, vestibule finished in marble; fine lawn, with trees and shrubbery in front and rear lot inclosed with iron fence.
This property would be cheap at $20,000.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSES, 4265-7 Vincennes-av., stone front, steam heat, all hardwood, console, sideboard, hall tree, medicine cases, tile bath, porcelain tubs, open nickel plumbing; open every day. Apply to builder and owner.
E. T. DAVIS,
4641 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—2 LOTS, 72D, NEAR Madison-av., $1,000 each; 24 lots, "Englewood-on-the-Hill," cor. Wood, Page, and 68th, only $220 each, less than $5 per foot. Including cor.
JOHN C. LONG, 701, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN, DETACHED FRAME residence on Prairie-av., near 40th-st.; deep lot; only $4,750; down leaving the city and must be sold this week. [T]
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE ROULEvards in the Kenwood district; title to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—7-ROOM RESIDENCE, $2,400; 2-flat building, $4,000; store and flat, $2,500. RIGGLE, 90 Washington.

FOR SALE—50 FT. JACKSON-BLVD., NEAR California-av., $100; 25 ft., Adams, near Lincoln, $100. JACKSON BROS., 571 W. Madison.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN 20 DIFFERENT SUBDIvisions on the North and Northwest Sides; street improvement in; will furnish lot, builder, mill work, plastering, and plumbing, purchaser to furnish hardware, painting, and labor; payments, $10 down, $10 monthly; will furnish lot and advance money to build; will build houses to suit on easy payments; will rent small houses for one year, give the first month's rent the same as exploding of year; lots for sale, 5 down, $5 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—10-ROOM HOUSE, large barn, lot 80x165; 2776 N. Paulina-st.; price $7,000; $500 down, 7-room house, 325 Montrose-blvd., $2,750; $200 down, $18 monthly. JAMOT BROWN, Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, FINE RESIdence, new, detached, 559 Pine Grove-av., 24 house n. of Cornelia-av.; lot 50x225; costliest hardwoods; hot water heat, etc. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A 9 PER CENT SURE INVESTment can be found by building cottages in a nearby growing suburb, which has just secured railroad facilities; 10 could be rented at once, and 20 by Oct. 1. Address R 315, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OAK PARK VACANT in blocks. L. HAMMOND, 215 Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MODERN KENILWORTH HOME, worth $12,000; make offer; all city improvements and suburban attractions. Address R 351.

FOR SALE—PALOS PARK LOTS, 50X150, $250; $10 cash, $5 m'thly; timbered hills, springs, graded streets; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LOT IN LA GRANGE; cut rate; unless taken quickly leaving city. Owner. Address R 851. Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 88 WASHINGton-st.
The nearest, cheapest, best 10 or 20 acre tract for investment or subdivision; n. w. corner 40th and Armitage-avs.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV. ACRES, $725 AN acre. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers. Buy and sell acres NOW. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL SUMMER HOME IN Massachusetts. Hundreds of Chicago society people, who summer on the North Shore, Mass., have and are building at Ye Olde Farms, Lake Dunvers, built in 1692, which, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold with contents at auction during the week of Sept. 4th. The largest collection (private) in New England of genuine old mantels, 1504 fine tiles, the result of a collection of 18 years' duration; 20 rooms, reservoir, water, etc.; barn with 20 stalls; 33 acres of undulating land; fine link golf course; tennis court; 3 groves of trees, orchard, etc. For 200 years it was occupied as a private dwelling; during the 7 months' business it was open to the public. Photos can be seen at the Tribune office. Particulars by

WALTER L. HARRIS,
Salem, Mass.
Box 333.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—293,000 ACRES OF WHITE PINE land at $2.50 per acre; surface copper croppings assaying $18 per ton. 25,000 acres fine grazing land, watered by running streams and numerous springs. For particulars address
C. SPAULDING,
150 Jefferson-av., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions for California and North Pacific coast points; journey made in the shortest time and in the safest way possible, at least expense, via "Scenic Route," Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Leave Chicago every Thursday, 9 p. m., via Chicago and Alton R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Co., Room 344 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st., General Agents for the best steamship lines plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, China, Japan, and Manila.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS. LINE VERA Cruz and Pacific railroad. Information tendered. HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—23 TO 100 FEET VACANT OR IMproved, Dearborn-st., between 31st and 39th, in exchange for modern house and apartment buildings, east of State; well rented.
JOHN TURNER, 418 42d-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for cash; stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address Z C 918. Tribune office.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, from $200,000 to $500,000; will pay part cash and part in other clear property. Address R 438, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE CLEAR VACANT FOR good equity in new, well built 6-flat apartment bldg. GEO. M. BOGUE & CO., 240 La Salle-st.

WANTED—EQUITY WELL RENTED FLATS for $15,000; master's certificate, N 769, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on and double your income from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$350,000 IMPROVED STORE and flats, mile from Courthouse, for Western lands.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

EQUITY IN HIGH-CLASS 8-FLAT BUILDING near Washington Park for a few vacants or old improved.
C. W. HUGGINS,
107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LARGE FARM OR LAND, CLEAR, in exchange for large apartment building.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—80-ACRE FARM IN TENNESSEE for grocery. 5049 Carpenter-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$100,000 TO LOAN FOR CLIENTS IN SUMS TO suit, 5 to 6 per cent, on city improved or vacant or any good suburb. PHILETUS SMITH, 201-207 Kedzie Bldg., 120 Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$12,000, 5%, FIVE YEAR FIRST mortgage; security 950 acre farm, in high state of cultivation; worth $53,000.
F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates, no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

WILL GIVE 5% FOR $6,000 LOAN, 5 YEARS, without commission, on $15,000 property. Address R 343, Tribune office.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE—
$2,000 to $25,000.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at current rates; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 208, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIEBS & CO., 126 La Salle.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,000 OR $4,000 ON modern brick bldgs. in Englewood, 5 per cent, 2½ com. Address F 407, Tribune office.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREference to building loans on Chicago real estate.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WE HAVE GOLD MORTGAGES, SEND for list. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

20 LOAN—5 PER CENT—ANY SUM ON IMproved or vacant; building loans; quick action.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE ON IMproved Chicago property at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney's fees, or at 5½ per cent, and give the privilege of prepaying $500 and upward, or at 6 per cent and give the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. Special inducements to parties who will reduce their present loans and refund them with us. Building loans on same terms.
SPENCER & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

$200 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMproved city or suburban property at 5 and 6 per cent; reasonable terms; prepayment privileges.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.

Lake View office, 1908 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

NO COMMISSION—REAL ESTATE LOANS IN sums of $1,500 and upward at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; no attorneys' fees or charges.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property,
FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 817 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN — WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
Tel. M. 5068. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

4

MAYOR'S AID TO SACHEMS.

BUYS $100 WORTH OF TICKETS FOR TAMMANY'S PICNIC.

Also Sends Word He Hopes It Will Be the Best Thing of the Kind Ever Known—Tanner's Friends Consider the Advisability of Making Congressman Hopkins Their Candidate for Governor—Judge Carter Also Is Talked Of for Nomination.

Mayor Harrison showed his interest in the picnic of the Chicago Tammany society, to be held at Elliott's Park on Aug. 5, by sending word to the meeting of the Grand council, held at the Tremont House last evening, that he would subscribe for 200 tickets. He also promised to be present if he possibly could and assured the sachems his earnest wish was the picnic should be the best thing of its kind ever known.

The Tammany society has been claiming all along the sympathies of the Mayor were with it, and his offer to buy $100 worth of tickets for the picnic is looked upon as confirmation of the claim. It was reported that 2,800 tickets, exclusive of the Mayor's 200, had been sold. Grand Sachem Carey has promised a silk banner to the ward organization, or wigwam, selling the greatest number of tickets and a gold watch for the individual who makes the best record in the same direction. The Grand council will meet at the Tremont House next Monday evening to perfect the program and all the ward wigwams will meet next Saturday night to distribute advertising matter and transact other business.

Plans of the Tanner Men.

Increased activity on the part of Republican leaders who oppose Governor Tanner's renomination has induced the Tanner people to prepare themselves for a transfer of their support to another candidate. Since Charles P. Hitch, Miller Wier, Charles Lynn, and other friends of W. J. Calhoun appeared on the scene it is said the Tanner supporters in Cook County have been doing some open flirting with Congressman A. J. Hopkins. Rather than go into the fight with Tanner and be defeated they would take up Mr. Hopkins, Congressman Walter Reeves, or any other available man in their camp against whose nomination no faction could raise any serious objection.

Conference with Calhoun.

The anti-Tanner forces are getting their plans shaped up to begin organizing early in September. Several of the leaders are in Chicago and it is understood they expect to meet Mr. Calhoun here tomorrow. Charles P. Hitch, Charles Lynn, Senator Putnam, and a dozen others from various parts of the State have been asked to attend the conference. Chicago and Cook County will be represented, but just by whom is not known. Presumably James Pease will speak for the North Side. David S. Shanahan may represent the South, and probably John M. Smyth or one of his chief lieutenants the West Side. In all probability Mr. Calhoun will then decide whether he will stand for the nomination or retire from the field in favor of another. Certain business matters have been, and it is claimed still are, keeping his candidacy a matter of doubt. Mr. Calhoun thinks he could get the nomination. His friends tell him there is no doubt about it. The practical politicians among them say that when the campaign opens it will soon demonstrate that there is as much and as strong anti-Tanner sentiment out through the State as there is in Cook County. They say, too, that the Tanner people here have discovered this fact and for that reason more than any other are getting ready to take up another man. Having held aloof so long they cannot make Mr. Calhoun their choice. Consequently it begins to look as if Mr. Hopkins would be the man.

Chance for Judge Carter.

Judge O. N. Carter, however, is being talked of a good deal. The desire is to pick some one on whom the Cook County delegation can unite, but it can be said upon the authority of a North Side leader that the North-Siders would hesitate a long time before accepting any candidate picked by the Tanner machine. They are confident that the Governor's staff officers will not of their own free will pick out Judge Carter. Should Mr. Calhoun finally decline to run it is not unlikely that his supporters would turn to Judge Carter as their next choice. They say he is well thought of out through the State. Senator Putnam of Peoria said yesterday that the Republicans down his way who are not chained to the Tanner chariot are great admirers of the Judge and think he would make a fine Governor.

Senator Cullom is in the city, but not mixing with either faction. Statements are made in the anti-Tanner camp to the effect that the Senator and the Governor have an understanding. It is in effect that they will not in any way antagonize each other.

"I notice," said Senator Cullom, "that some of the papers have it that I am here for the purpose of looking after my political fences, that I am looking the field over preparatory to aiding a movement to check the aggression of the Tanner machine in the State, and a lot of other things that exist only in the fanciful mind of the man who wrote them. I will say, for the benefit of those who may be interested in the matter, that politics has nothing to do with my present visit to Chicago. I am simply staying at the Chicago Beach Hotel for a short time, as I do every summer, and am not worrying a bit about politics. The fact is, I am taking a rest and avoiding politics, and am not worrying myself about organizing a movement against the Tanner machine or any other machine. I have not consulted any of the Cook County leaders, and had no purpose in doing so when I came here. There is time enough ahead for politics, and I am letting it alone just now."

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN CHICAGO.

Local Banks Have Many Demands for Loans from Merchants in New York.

As a result of a surplus of money in the Chicago market, Chicago banks report that they are experiencing unusual demands from New York mercantile borrowers. Chicago banks are demanding less rate for borrowings than New York, and the present demand for money for New York is greater than any previous time during the year. Borrowers in New York were paying yesterday from 4 to 4½ per cent for single name paper.

"All of the banks are finding a surplus in their earnings," said L. A. Goddard, cashier of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, "and as a result we have more money to spare in Chicago than they have in New York. The fact that New York borrowers are taking up so much of the money indicates that not much buying is being done here."

The statements of the other banks were similar.

English cucumbers, almost seedless, grown in hothouse, at Kunze's, 60 State street. Phone Cent. 1468.

TRIER GERMANS HAVE A TEST.

Their Annual Outing at Ogden's Grove Attracts a Large Crowd of the Society's Members.

Hundreds of German-American Catholics assembled in Ogden's Grove yesterday at the eighth annual reunion and fest given by the German-American society, Trier Volksfest. At 9 o'clock 600 school children, headed by a band, marched from the Trier School at Osgood and Center streets to the grove, where the celebration was in progress up to midnight. Children as well as gray-haired men took an active part in the exercises. Many clergymen were present.

TRAVELERS TO GIVE A DINNER.

Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission Will Address Them on Aug. 7.

The National Association of Merchants and Travelers will give an informal dinner on Monday evening, Aug. 7, at the Auditorium Hotel. The subject for discussion will be "Necessary Changes in the Interstate Commerce Law." The principal speaker will be Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission. Other prominent speakers will be in attendance.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.

FOR SALE

1,500 ROLLS MATTING,

The Coolest and Cheapest Floor Covering in the World.

In rolls of 40 yards—$2.80 per roll of 40 yards.
In rolls of 40 yards— 4.80 per roll of 40 yards.
In rolls of 40 yards— 6.00 per roll of 40 yards.
In rolls of 40 yards— 8.00 per roll of 40 yards.

SAVE MONEY—Buy at Once—We Need the Room for Fall Stock.

AT REVELL'S.

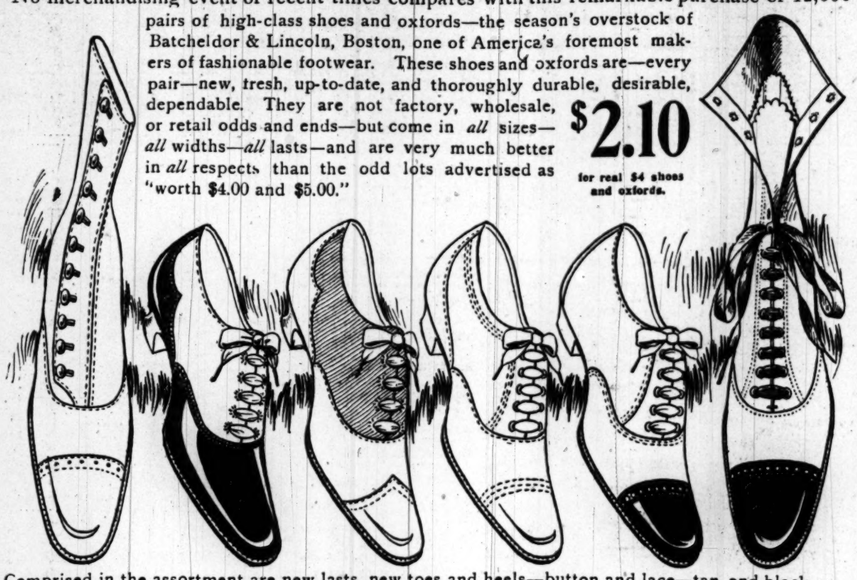
Cor. Wabash Av. & Adams St.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

A shoe sensation: Real $4 shoes and oxfords for $2.10.

No merchandising event of recent times compares with this remarkable purchase of 12,000 pairs of high-class shoes and oxfords—the season's overstock of Batcheldor & Lincoln, Boston, one of America's foremost makers of fashionable footwear. These shoes and oxfords are—every pair—new, fresh, up-to-date, and thoroughly durable, desirable, dependable. They are not factory, wholesale, or retail odds and ends—but come in *all* sizes—*all* widths—*all* lasts—and are very much better in *all* respects than the odd lots advertised as "worth $4.00 and $5.00."

$2.10 for real $4 shoes and oxfords.



Comprised in the assortment are new lasts, new toes and heels—button and lace—tan and black oxfords—silk vesting, cloth and all leather—pug toes—mannish tan oxfords, bulldog toes—all hand turned—2½AA to 8E.

Extra selling space—extra salespeople—extra preparations to make this "the" most successful shoe sale of the season.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

White waists: great sale: 20,000 waists

A tremendous transaction—Strouss, Eisendrath & Drom and U. S. Shirt & Collar Co.'s stock—aggregating more waists—handsomer waists—and cheaper waists—than were *ever* shown by *any* Chicago shop. It's a wonderful waist movement—successfully planned to completely outclass and outsell all past and present offerings. No chance of duplicating these prices or patterns—here or elsewhere—later.

50c furor.

A grand gathering of high-class—high-cost waists—better than those much vaunted waists quoted as "worth $4 to $6." There are thousands of

White madras waists—new effects.
White mull waists—new effects.
White embroidery inserted waists.
White India linen waists—new effects.
White fancy corded waists.
White tucked waists—new effects.
Pinks, blues and correct color combinations—in new effects.
Inserted madras waists—new effects.
Inserted India linen waists—new effects.
Corded lawn and Oxford waists.
Tucked percale waists—new effects.
Embroidery inserted percale waists.
Corded pique waists. Piped madras waists.
Corded lawn waists. Inserted pique waists.
Swell tailored waists.

Waists on the third floor—waists on the second floor—waists on the first floor—waists in the basement—waists as never before—waists as *nowhere else*.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Golf, biking and rainy day skirts and capes: 62½%

A rare trade-turn makes it possible to buy the choicest, chicest, reversible golf plaid capes and skirts for something like half the price—if bought and sold in the regular way. An English weaver who had more cloth than cash parted with a large portion of his stocks at 62½% on the dollar. An American tailor with many men idle kept his organization intact by working up this cloth at barely operating expenses. Hence it is that we can sell—and you can buy—the swellest garments for outing, biking, seashore, rainy days, etc., for *very* much less money than equal frocks may be bought—here or elsewhere—later in the season.

Rainy weather skirts, golf skirts and cycling skirts—handsome imported double faced golf plaids and checks—gray mixtures, blue, brown, tan and black—made with the new habit or French back—open on side—bottom finished with ten rows of fine tailor stitching—

$7.50
$8.50
$10.00

Golf capes—a complete assortment of the swellest golf capes shown in Chicago this season—capes for seashore wear—for steamer wear—for general utility—bright, pretty colorings of blue, lavender, violet, brown, green, gray and black and white—all with stylish hoods, with or without fringe trimmings—medium and extra lengths—with stylish sweep—

$7.50
$10.00
$12.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Manufacturers' Clearing Sale

Boys' Wash Suits

A leading manufacturer of Boys' Clothing has just sold us all the balance of his stock of Wash Suits. Altogether there are about a thousand suits in the lot, about equally divided between Ducks, Piques and Galateas. They are the most stylish and dressy grades of garments, and not the common everydays that have been offered on State-st. all summer. Some of them are in stripes, some plain, and you have your choice of blues, reds, tans, browns, pinks, etc.—most of them delicate summery shades. They are those stylish, dressy sailor suits with the anchor embroidered on the yoke. This whole great purchase we have divided in three lots—

$2.00 Suits, 95c $3.00 Suits, $1.45 $4.00 Suits, $1.85

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO.

84 Wabash Ave., Opposite Field's.

THE TRIBUNE

Prints All the News All of the Time.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR GRADING. Pittsburg, Pa., July 22, 1899.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at Pittsburg, Pa., until noon, Monday, Aug. 7, 1899, for grading about 9¼ miles for second track and sidings between Hudson and Bedford, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Profile, specifications, form of contract, etc., can be seen at the Superintendent's office, Cleveland, and at Pittsburg, on and after July 27.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for $2,000, drawn to order of the Pennsylvania company, conditioned that the bidder enter into contract to execute work as per specifications if bid is accepted.

No bids will be considered excepting from parties regularly engaged in the business, who will give satisfactory reference as to ability and responsibility.

All bids must be made on blanks furnished by the company, and envelopes must be indorsed "Proposals for Grading on C. & P. Railroad."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

THOS. RODD, Chief Engineer.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

KANSAS CITY

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

For a dainty midday lunch visit our cool tea rooms.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

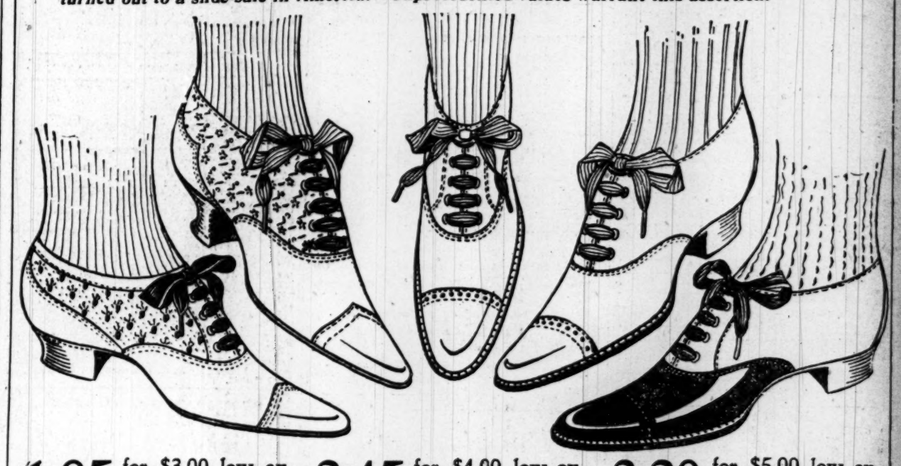
We pride ourselves on the coolest tea rooms in Chicago.

1.95 for $3.00 shoes and oxfords.

When we tell you that it's a $3.00 shoe for $1.95 you can depend upon it. Of course, we did not pay the regular price for these shoes. If we did we couldn't think of selling them for less than $3.00. The purchase represents an eastern manufacturer's surplus stock bought at half the ordinary price. Extremely stylish high shoes, fancy boots and low, cool oxfords.

1.95 for $3.00 women's stylish oxford shoes, high shoes.

12,000 pairs stylish, cool, dependable, women's oxford shoes—representing the triple alliance of three surplus stocks, bought from Eastern manufacturers, at the lowest prices ever quoted on an equal number of shoes. They were commissioned to sell the entire lot for what they would bring. We captured this shoe prize of the century, and as it is our intention to sell every pair before stock-taking, we divide the entire shipment into three large lots, and price them to draw the greatest throng of shoe-buyers that ever turned out to a shoe sale in America. Unprecedented values warrant this assertion.



1.95 for $3.00 low oxfords & high shoes. 2.45 for $4.00 low oxfords & high shoes. 3.20 for $5.00 low oxfords & high shoes.

50c for $3.00 chic shirt waists.

That great shirt waist sale that gathers force every day. Now the most widely known shirt waist sale ever inaugurated.

50c for $3.00 col'd shirt waists—

We know that it seems impossible to continue giving these extraordinary shirt waist values, but the makers are the losers. While the shirt waist season is at its height—for the maker it's about over and they want to realize on surplus stocks—all the known designs in exclusive high cost waists are here—all the popular fabrics—waists, bias bayadere and straight effects—tucked waists, etc., that other houses herald as great bargains at $3.00 for 50c.

1.00 for $4 to $6 white shirt waists—heavily embroidered, lace insertion, fancy tucking, etc.; the sheerest, daintiest shirt waists ever offered for the money—none worth less than $4.00 and most of them worth $6.00. This is an opportunity that only occurs once in a lifetime. Extra counter space—extra salespeople. While they last they go for $1.00.

Ladies' wash skirts: rainy day skirts.

Final preinventory sale of wash skirts—a decisive movement to rid ourselves of all surplus lots regardless of original cost.

1.50 for $3.00 wash skirts—white pique and linen, black and white polka dot, plain black pique—some embroidery trimmed, others trimmed with bias bands of white—others plain tailor made—each one a genuine bargain.

2.00 for $5.00 skirts—linen, duck, denim and pique—all colors, white, blue, pink, red, black and navy—skirts trimmed with insertion braid and bias bands—well made, perfect hanging, skirts never so handsome or so lowly priced as now.

5.00 $10.00 black taffeta silk dress skirts—5 gored skirt—nicely trimmed in mohair braid and chenille, in applique pattern, well made, nicely finished, percale lined, velveteen bound—they ask you $15.00 elsewhere for this skirt—our price to-day is $5.00.

Gray homespun skirts—a new lot of those extremely handsome and desirable summer skirts—plain and tunic styles—four immense lots at low and popular prices—$9.75, $7.50, $6.00 and

Golf and rainy day skirts—an extensive showing of the new and exclusive styles—new colorings—new designs—all specially priced for immediate selling—$15, $13.50, $9.75 &

5.00
7.75

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Summer Clothes Reduced.

Seasonable garments for Men and Youths, from the best makers of ready-to-wear clothing in the world, at very low, reduced prices to close.

Business Suits.
$35 Suits reduced to $30.
$30 Suits reduced to $25.
$25 Suits reduced to $20.
$22 Suits reduced to $18.

Outing Apparel.
$12 Suits reduced to $6.
$2.50 Crash Coats reduced to $1.50
$2.50 Crash Trousers reduced to $1.50
$7 Fancy Flannel Coats at $5

Youths' Suits.
$20 Suits reduced to $15.
$15 Suits reduced to $10.

Bicycle Suits.
$20 Suits reduced to $10.
$8 Wool Crash Suits at $5.

A few Men's Suits in broken sizes reduced from $20, $25, $30, $35 to $15.

Transferred to Basement Dept.

Small lines of Men's and Youths' Garments—to close.

Men's $22 Suits at $15.
Men's $18 Suits at $10.
Men's $15 Suits at $8.
Youths' $32 Suits at $12.
Youths' $15 Suits at $6.
Men's $1 & $1.50 Crash Vests at 50c.
Men's $2 and $2.50 Alpaca Vests at $1.

FURS STYLES NOW READY. Summer Prices. Send for Catalogue. A. Bishop & Co. 156 State-st.

KODAKS PHOTO MATERIALS. ALMER COE, Optician 65 STATE STREET, Central Music Hall Block.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electricity, Shampooing, Turkish Baths, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 [illegible]

IN THE TRIBUNE You find ALL the News.